The New-York Times.

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THE MARCH OF JUSTICE

Further Proceedings for the People Against the Ring.

Rumored Flight of James H. Ingersoll.

A Report that He has Gone to Join Garvey.

An Interesting Interview with Wm. M. Tweed.

He Declares that He will Go to the Senate in Spite of All.

His Views of Matters in General.

If the rumors which prevailed in the City last evening are to be credited, INGERSOLL has also fled from justice, and is now safely beyond the reach of the order of arrest held by the Sheriff of the County of New-York. The foundation upon which the statement rests is given at length in the following reports: It is said by some that he has gone to Portland, Me., and that he will not return; but Mr. TWEED, with whom our reporter yesterday conversed on the subject, expressed the belief that he would certainly come back. If he has really flown, the prosecution has lost the opportunity of developing a rich mine of testimony, for as the final indorser of all the fraudulent vouchers, INGERSOLL must be possessed of the entire history of the transactions involved, and as he is an exceedingly weak man, it is probable that he would have broken down under a severe examination, and perhaps have revealed the whole story.

RUMORED FLIGHT OF INGERSOLL.

The Sheriff's Deputy Fails to Find Him—His Return Confidently Predicted by Mr. Tweed—Interesting Interview with the Boss.

Yesterday morning Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, of the Order of Arrest Department, in the Sheriff's office, proceeded to the Bureau of Municipal Correction with a certified copy of TWEED's bail bond, which he delivered into the hands of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. Up to that time no steps had been taken by the Attorney-General to effect the arrest of INGERSOLL, GARVEY or WOODWARD, and were interrogated by Mr. JARVIS as to them the duplicates of them might be expected, Mr. O'CONOR replied that they were in the hands of the persons authorized to name them, and that he could not tell when they would be sent to the Sheriff. "Shall you except to the sufficiency of Mr. TWEED's bondsmen?" asked Mr. JARVIS. "How long do we have for that?" queried Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. JARVIS explained the law. "All!" returned Mr. O'CONOR, "then we have ten days. Well, we have not as yet decided upon what course we shall pursue. As for the order against INGERSOLL, you will probably get it today."

Upon hearing this a TIMES reporter started for the store of INGERSOLL & WATSON, in the Bowery. "Is Mr. JAMES H. INGERSOLL in?" he inquired of a young man filling out shipping receipts. "He is not," was the reply. "At what time can I find him here?" asked the reporter. "Well," answered the young man, "that is hard to say. Mr. INGERSOLL is not in town now, and I don't know when he will be. He has gone to Portland, Me.," he continued in response to further interrogatory by the reporter. "When did he go?" asked our representative. "I can't tell," was the response. "I don't know anything about it, only that he has gone, and I don't know when he will come back," and the young man plunged once more into his shipping receipts.

From INGERSOLL's office the reporter proceeded straightway to the office of Mr. TWEED. The railways did not present the usual aspect. There was no crowd, and but very few lottery-men. Mr. TWEED was evidently terribly in earnest or very much out of humor. Repeatedly he rung his bell and issued his orders in sharp, quick tones. He was not as communicative as usual, and when the reporter was introduced, though Mr. TWEED greeted him pleasantly, still there was something in his manner that indicated an indisposition to talk of his own affairs. After a moment's silence, the reporter remarked that Mr. TWEED had passed through his ordeal without much difficulty, and asked him if he had anything of general importance to communicate.

TWEED—No, nothing.

REPORTER—Have you read the complaint served upon you yesterday?

TWEED—No; I turn such things right over to my counsel. I am having those papers printed.

REPORTER—Can you indicate the nature of your defense?

TWEED—No; that is with my counsel, and is in their hands. It will only be disclosed when my answer is put in.

REPORTER—Has INGERSOLL been arrested yet?

TWEED—I don't know; I haven't heard.

REPORTER—Will he be arrested today?

TWEED—I can't tell what they will do—I shouldn't wonder if he was.

REPORTER—Has he got his bail in readiness as you had?

TWEED—Ah! now you ask me too much.

REPORTER—When did you see him last?

TWEED—He was here the day before yesterday.

REPORTER—What did he say about his arrest?

TWEED—Nothing.

REPORTER—Have you seen him since?

TWEED—No, I have not.

REPORTER—Do you expect him here today?

TWEED—He may come; I can't tell.

REPORTER—Mr. TWEED, they say that INGERSOLL has flown.

TWEED started as if he had been struck with a knife. "How do you know?" he asked quickly. The reporter sat silently looking at him. "How do you know that?" again queried Mr. TWEED, setting back in his chair and eying the reporter intently.

REPORTER—I have just come from his office, and they told me there that he had gone.

TWEED—Where did they say he had gone?

REPORTER—East; as GARVEY did.

Mr. TWEED sat for a moment without speaking, and then bringing his hand down on the table heavily, exclaimed: "He will be back here. You can't expect every man to neglect his business, and wait for his arrest as I have. INGERSOLL has gone East on business; he hasn't run away. He will come back and stand this thing. Why, if a man leaves town now for a day, the papers report him as having skulked away. I wanted to go to New-Orleans, but if I had started, there would have been a hue and cry after me, and so I have stayed here. No, Sir, I tell you INGERSOLL will be back; he won't run."

REPORTER—Do you contemplate going to New-Orleans now?

TWEED—No. I shall not leave this City until this thing is tried, except to go to Albany.

REPORTER—To Albany? To be tried, or as Senator?

TWEED—*As Senator; this will not impair my chances of election.*

REPORTER—When do you look for Mr. INGERSOLL's return?

TWEED—Oh, he will be back; I don't know when, but he will come.

REPORTER—I understand that Mr. GARVEY and Mr. WOODWARD are absent from the City.

TWEED—So I have heard. I saw GARVEY a month ago.

REPORTER—Do you expect that they will return with Mr. INGERSOLL?

TWEED—I don't know how that will be, but INGERSOLL will come as soon as he has transacted his business East.

REPORTER—Have you been sued by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ as assignee of KEYSER, for labor and services rendered you?

TWEED—Yes, I believe I have.

REPORTER—Will you tell me about that suit?

TWEED—I am in the hands of my counsel; you must see them.

REPORTER—Can you tell me nothing about it?

TWEED—No.

REPORTER—Mr. TWEED, within a few days, you have conveyed nearly a million of dollars in real estate, and the deeds are on record. Will you tell me about that?

TWEED—I am in the hands of my counsel; they will explain it if they see fit.

REPORTER—Then you have nothing to say about it?

TWEED—Nothing.

REPORTER—I presume you have heard that the property of the men accused with you is about to be attached by your opponents, and that an attachment has already been issued against WOODWARD?

TWEED—I heard something of that.

REPORTER—Do you consider the property of the accused persons in any danger of attachment or seizure?

TWEED—I know nothing about that.

REPORTER—If by some accident Mr. INGERSOLL should fail to return, how would his prolonged absence affect your position in the proceedings against you?

TWEED—In no way whatever. I stand upon my own defense, and when that is disclosed no one who knows me will believe one of the charges against me. I shall be vindicated perfectly as I always knew I should. But INGERSOLL will come back and answer for himself.

There was a moment's pause and TWEED sat silent and reflective. "Good by, Mr. TWEED," said the reporter, rising to go. "Good by, my son; come again any time," and the Boss politely bowed our representative out.

"Have you heard that INGERSOLL had gone East?" asked the reporter of a gentleman prominently identified with the reform movement. "No, you don't mean it!" exclaimed he. "Yes, he has," remarked the reporter, "or at least so they told me at his store. But he is all right, he'll be back soon. Mr. TWEED told me so." "Well, he may; understand me, he *may*," was the [illegible] GARVEY, but I am strongly inclined to doubt it." [illegible]

Late in the afternoon the delinquent papers for the arrest of INGERSOLL, GARVEY and WOODWARD were placed in the Sheriff's office and handed into the custody of JUDSON JARVIS. "Not in" was the answer to his inquiry for INGERSOLL.

Whether INGERSOLL has run and left his master to fight his enemies alone it is impossible to say. We give the conversations with our reporter as they occurred.

TWEED's counsel are busy seeking a flaw in the papers served upon him on Friday. Every technical objection will probably be raised before an answer will be put in, for it is not likely that TWEED will voluntarily stand a trial upon the merits, and undertake to refute the stockade of facts his opponents have reared around him. If he is finally forced to this, and he will not be without a sturdy resistance, and a judgment shall be obtained against him, execution will be issued against any property he may own in this State, and if sufficient property is not found to satisfy that execution, another execution will be issued against his person, and he will be required to give bail in double the amount of the judgment that he will not depart from the limits of the County of New-York.

The bail given on Friday is not security for any judgment that may be obtained against him, unless he suffer the suit to go by default; it is only for his obedience to the process of the Court and his appearance at the trial. "I could have given bail in $12,000,000," said TWEED, on Friday. If a jury bring in a verdict against him at his trial, he will want bail in just $12,000,000.

Will Tweed be Indicted?

On every hand the question is now asked, "When will TWEED be indicted?" The District-Attorney says "not until a formal complaint is made against him before a criminal Magistrate." This is the practice adopted in New-York, but it is not essential that such complaint be made. Any member or members of the Grand Jury, and it is their duty so to do, may bring the case before the whole jury and instruct the District-Attorney to procure the attendance of the proper witnesses, and this he is bound, by virtue of his office, to do.

The Grand Jury are the guardians of the public, and are bound to act upon any crime of which they or any of them may become cognizant, nor need they wait until a criminal is sent before them by a Magistrate. They may call upon the District-Attorney for any assistance they may need, and it is his duty to aid them and not to throw obstacles in their way.

Woodward's Property Attached.

On Friday an attachment was issued by Judge HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, of the Court of Common Pleas, against the property of ELBERT A. WOODWARD, as the suit of JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, for over $19,000. The attachment, with the summons, was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff BURNS, who immediately visited the store of VANDERHOVEN & BEATTY, straw-goods manufacturers, No. 455 Broadway. The deputy was informed that Mr. WOODWARD was "out of town," but that he was a special partner in the concern, and had contributed $75,000 as his share. The members of the firm gave the Sheriff a formal certificate to this effect. The summons now will be published in two newspapers in this City, once a week for six weeks, and a copy of the summons and complaint will be mailed to WOODWARD at his last known Post-office address, and if he fail to answer within twenty days after the expiration of the last publication, judgment will be taken against him by default, and his $75,000 taken on execution.

How Mayor Hall the City Was Blackmailed by the Ring.

Among other modes adopted by the Ring to feather for themselves comfortable nests, was to procure weaklings employed by the City to perform services for them for a large amount, with the tacit understanding that no personal charge was to be made against them, but that the expense, if any, should be included in the profits rolled up against the City. Two such transactions have been brought to light in the case of Mr. KEYSER. On behalf of JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, the trustee of KEYSER, Gen. BARLOW has commenced two suits to recover for services rendered by Mr. KEYSER in plumbing—one against E. A. WOODWARD for $19,000, and one against the "Boss" for $23,000. In the case of WOODWARD an attachment has been issued as a non-resident, and his interest levied on in a store in Broadway, in which he is a silent partner. In the case of the "Boss," he having a residence in the City, there has been nothing more than a formal commencement of the action by the service of a summons and complaint.

The following is the affidavit used in the case of WOODWARD, on which the attachment was issued, we not being at liberty for the present to publish the other papers used in both cases:

"The Court of Common Pleas—For the City and County of New-York. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, plaintiff, vs. E. A. WOODWARD, defendant. State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, being sworn, says that he has a cause of action against the defendant herein for the recovery of $19,243 61, and that the grounds thereof are as follows: That during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, JOHN H. KEYSER, doing business under the name of JOHN H. KEYSER & Co., sold and delivered to the defendant goods, wares and merchandise, and performed for the defendant work, labor and services to the amount and value altogether of $19,243 61, of which the details appear in the schedule hereto annexed, no part of which has ever been paid; that on Oct. 6, 1871, said KEYSER assigned, set over and transferred said claim and cause of action against said defendant to deponent, and that deponent is the plaintiff herein, and owns said status and causes of action; that the defendant does not reside in the State of New-York, but resides at Norwalk, in the State of Connecticut.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

Sworn, to before me, this 27th day of October, 1871. T. J. MCCARTHY,

Notary Public New-York County.

Hall Still Endorses Tweed.

If anybody doubts the fact let him see the latest issue of the miserable weekly journal of which HALL is editor. In spite of the revelations of the past week, its editorial page abounds with paragraphs calling upon the people to vote for BRADLEY and TWEED, especially the latter. This indorsement of his associate in crime is in pursuance of a plan which is very broadly spoken of by the Attorney-General in his complaint against TWEED, as follows:

"That for several weeks prior to such commencement of the said six actions, the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL had full information of numerous frauds upon the Treasury of the said City and County of New-York, committed by the said WILLIAM M. TWEED, including those alleged in this complaint, and was fully persuaded and convinced that the said WILLIAM M. TWEED was guilty thereof; but nevertheless, during all that time persisted, and still persists, in endeavoring to screen the said WILLIAM M. TWEED from justice in that behalf."

Peter B. Sweeny's Hand in the Wrongs.

The public should not forget a certain little transaction of Mr. PETER B. SWEENY's, in which the City of New-York was swindled by him out of $30,000, by means of antedating a lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Armory. Now that some people are prating about the honesty of this man, the story, as we told it nearly two months ago, is worth reproducing. It is only a sample of the many tricks in which he has been engaged. It appears that Mr. SWEENY purchased some property on Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and rented the store, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, to the Messrs. GERRY at $10,000 per annum. A large room above this store and another large room in the rear, and not accessible from the street with some small rooms forming an L on Thirty-third-street, could not be made available for business purposes, and were not let for dwellings. They must have remained unoccupied, had it not been that the Board of Supervisors kindly came to the rescue, and rented these rooms at $30,000 a year, *antedating the lease*, as in the case of Tammany Hall, and paying a year's rent for the rooms before they were occupied. In order to afford a pretext for fitting up these rooms, the Twelfth Regiment and the Washington Grey troop of cavalry were notified that they were to occupy them; although the Twelfth were already provided with an armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, for which the City pays $11,000 a year, and the Washington Greys (which muster only twenty men on the most important occasion) were similarly provided for, corner of Greene and Houston streets, for which the City pays $4,000 a year—the lease in both cases having several years to run. Like his distinguished colleague TWEED, SWEENY has his abuses and go-betweens. In the present instance, however, he does not use the name of Peter Grease, as he has on other occasions, but contents himself with putting forward one of his Smith family—HENRY A. SMITH, of No. 1,290 Broadway—who receives two checks for $3,750 each quarter, as one check for $7,500 in the name of PETER B. SWEENY might attract attention and provoke unfavorable comments.

Another Removal of Court Officers.

Deputy Controller GREEN yesterday made a further reduction of the attendants of Courts by removals from the Supreme, Superior and Marine Courts and Court of Common Pleas.

More Money for the Public Schools.

Deputy Controller GREEN paid, yesterday, to the Department of Public Instruction, the additional sum of $100,000 for the uses of that Department in the payment of salaries, &c.

More Laborers to be Paid.

Mr. CADY has been delegated by the Deputy Controller to pay the "big pipe" men, employed upon the alterations of the Croton Aqueduct on Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-third and One-Hundred and Thirteenth street. There are about 2,000 of these men in all, and they will be paid their wages up to Sept. 30. The whole amount required to pay them is $80,000, which has been advanced by the Committee of the Banks in Wall-street, they having advanced all previous payments to laborers at Deputy Controller GREEN's request.

Request and Offer of an Armory Lessor.

In reference to the rental value of the armory at Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, for which the City pays $18,000 per annum, but the value of which is set down by Messrs. PEARSALL & SOLOMON at only $6,000, Mr. F. A. PALMER, one of the owners, writes to these gentlemen, challenging the correctness of their estimate. He asks them to meet him and make a thorough examination of the rooms, and if they then consider the rent exorbitant, he offers, to the extent of his ownership, to leave the decision of the proper rent to be paid to arbitrators of experience and standing.

The Police Again at Work for Politicians.

The fact has come to our knowledge that on Thursday evening last Capt. WARD, of the Twenty-second Police Precinct, a Sergeant and four patrolmen, accompanied HENRY W. GENET, the Tammany candidate for Senator in the Eighth District, in his canvass; that they canvassed the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, from Sixtieth-street to Forties-street, visiting every liquor-store and lager-beer saloon on both avenues; that they drank liquor in many of the stores, treated the inmates, and that Capt. WARD specially distinguished himself by his semi-threatening attitude toward the voters. In fact, all the available Police force under Capt. WARD's command are a canvassing brigade on the side of the Tammany candidates.

The Payment of Taxes.

Tax-payers should remember that their bills must be in the office of the Receiver of Taxes by the 1st prox., if they wish to receive the discount on their taxes allowed by law. No bills will be received on the 1st of November. On Friday, the sum of $276,734 05 was received for taxes, and the total amount received thus far is $2,520,453 67. Last year, up to the same period, the amount received was $7,536,872 15.

ROSENZWEIG.

Sentence of the Abortionist to Seven Years' Imprisonment.

The Accused Convicted of Manslaughter—Paltry Recommendation by the Jury—More Severe Punishment for Abortion Demanded by the Recorder and District-Attorney.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, JACOB ROSENZWEIG, alias Dr. ADAMS, indicted on a charge of causing the death of ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY by medical malpractice, was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at State Prison with hard labor. This verdict was generally anticipated, on account of the overwhelming evidence adduced in the case for the prosecution. The testimony presented so clear a case against ROSENZWEIG that he himself seemed to have abandoned all hope of escape. He expressed no astonishment at the verdict, though he showed that he thoroughly realized the horror of his situation. He winced considerably under the indignant denunciation contained in the Recorder's sentence, and for the first time in his trial showed symptoms of real fear. His friends were probably prepared for the result; and they were terribly grieved, and his wife and [illegible], though suspected of implication in the crime, excited the sympathy of the entire audience.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning Mr. HOWS summed up on the part of the prisoner, denying the charge that the corpse taken to the Morgue was that of Miss BOWNESS. The mother did not claim her, but deputed a hired floorman and a nursing woman to identify her by certain marks upon the body. He deemed the identification insufficient, and started the theory that WALTER CONKLIN, who betrayed the girl, procured her death to conceal his guilt, and secretly sent the body to the house of a so-called doctor in New-York abortionist; and that when the fraud was being developed, he took his fortuitous life, to save himself from the penalty of his crime. Referring to the finding of the handkerchief produced in Court, he contended that it belonged to Miss ANNE MARTIN BOWLSBY, of Brooklyn, and not to ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY, and then asked what further proof remained against the prisoner? It was true that a document testified that ROSENZWEIG passed in receiving the trunk from the cart, but the witness had never seen the man before, and in cross-examination was compelled to admit that his testimony was based on opinion and belief. ROSENZWEIG never could have got down from the stand, yesterday, and lifted the lid of the trunk to examine its contents, but he could, in the minister's request to prove he is, without a single trembling and a dread of being confronted with the face of his victim. Counsel reviewed the evidence generally at great length, asserting there was no positive evidence that ROSENZWEIG ever followed the terrible occupation of abortionist, and that the case presented such features of doubt as to warrant an acquittal. Counsel adverted to the prejudice which existed against the prisoner in the public community—which rendered it almost impossible for the prisoner to obtain a fair and impartial trial, and called upon the jury to discard everything from their minds but what was warranted by the evidence.

District-Attorney GARVIN replied on the part of the prosecution. He observed that the case was one of vast importance to the public. It involved not merely the life of two human beings, but affected the condition of social life and the morals of the entire community. He described the situation of a young girl ruined and betrayed; a child of misfortune, she is stricken down with the thought that every day brings her nearer to disgrace. She knows her ruin is irretrievably effected, and unless she secretly gets rid of her fruit she had better be buried in the grave. Remember, he said, what a struggle these unfortunate girls go through. Born in poverty, and with an inheritance of beauty which sometimes more ruinous than any gift that could be conferred on them, they are daily and hourly tempted by the scoundrels and rascals that surround them. They are not only allured, they are sorely tempted, and are flattered and caressed. Under this terrible temptation, united with the love the man professes, the unfortunate girl falls. Falling, she does not know what to do. Her betrayer tells her she cannot be his wife, and as a last resort, to secure her, she seeks the aid of unprincipled scoundrels who advertise in the newspapers. Counsel spoke of the awful crime which these men perpetrated, and continued to say he wished to God the Legislature would make a statute whereby the indictment for this crime shall be made murder, and not manslaughter. It ought to be done, and a stop put to the murderous character of the monsters who annually swell thousands to the fate of poor ALICE BOWLSBY. Directing attention to the evidence, he remarked that there was not the slightest possibility of a doubt but that the body of the deceased was that of Miss BOWLSBY. Her identification was clearly established by the evidence of Drs. PARKER and LEWIS, and the discovery of the handkerchief and pad in the prisoner's house, the finding of several articles of property belonging to the prisoner in the trunk, and its removal from the house, assisted by ROSENZWEIG himself, afforded convincing proof of his guilt. The District-Attorney referred to the evidence in detail, claiming that the purpose of the prosecution was not merely the conviction of an offender, but the suppression of a crime which striked at the root of all civilized society.

Recorder HACKETT then delivered the usual charge. Without any introduction he drew the attention of the jury to the evidence of the principal witnesses in the case. He dwelt with particular emphasis on the discovery of the handkerchief and pad belonging to the deceased in the house of ROSENZWEIG, and asked the jury to consider, upon what theory their presence there could be accounted for. In this connexion he discussed the evidence of Mrs. BOWLSBY, of Brooklyn, respecting the handkerchief as the testimony of PICKETT, who identified ROSENZWEIG as the man who assisted him to place the trunk on a truck at the house on Second-avenue. He also asked them to consider how the articles found in the trunk belonging to the prisoner could have found their way there, for it was not to be presumed that they would have put them there by others. As to the identification of the body, and the fact that death resulted from an abortion, he did not believe a doubt could exist, as the testimony was clear and strong. Having called attention to the evidence of other witnesses in the case, he cautioned the jury against being influenced by sympathy for the prisoner, or sympathy for his family. He closed by saying that their verdict should be based on the evidence, and the evidence only.

The jury then retired, and after deliberating one hour and fifty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, and a recommendation to mercy. It was subsequently ascertained that this recommendation was made at the instance of two jurors, who refused to convict the prisoner otherwise.

ROSENZWEIG, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, replied, "Your Honor, I am not guilty."

The Recorder then pronounced sentence, as follows:

Ordinarily I would adopt the recommendation of the jury to mercy, but in this case I must honor it, for you deserve no mercy. In my view of this, in which I am sustained by District-Attorney differs from the verdict, I believe, on the evidence given in this case, you stand today in the attitude of a murderer. You sent two human beings to their last account, deliberately, willfully, maliciously. This is the law, and under that construction an indictment should have been found against you for murder in the first degree. You would stand now in the attitude of a murderer, and the sentence I would pronounce against you would be death. I quite concur with the sentiments uttered by my colleague, Judge BARTLETT, in regard to cases of this description, and shall unite with him in a recommendation to the Legislature that the law be changed, and this infamous and barbarous practice be ended. You are a man of uncommon nerve, as has been exhibited in this trial. I never saw a man who stood the remarks of the District-Attorney and the sweeping denunciations so utterly unmoved. You are an educated man, having practiced your profession abroad before you came here; but you are a dangerous man. I sentence you to seven years in State's Prison, with hard labor.

ROSENZWEIG was subsequently removed to the Tombs. The corridors and stair-cases of the Court building, and the sidewalk in Chambers-street were crowded with spectators, eager to get a look at the convicted abortionist as he passed from the Court-room to the prison van in the custody of several officers.

The Case of Rosenzweig Viewed by a Lawyer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has probably occurred to many of your readers who have followed the testimony produced against this fiend ROSENZWEIG, now on trial for homicide, that the statutory penalty of not less than four or more than seven years' imprisonment in the State Prison upon conviction, is entirely inadequate for the offense which he has committed. It strikes me that this man should have been indicted for murder, and not for manslaughter in the second degree, and, if not occupying too much of your space, permit me to demonstrate it.

By our statute, under section five, the crime of murder in the first degree is defined: First, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or of any human being. Second, when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, and unless the killing is proved to be murder in the first degree or manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, is murder in the second degree. This last offense, as determined by the Court of Appeals (Fitzgerald vs. the People, 37 New-York Reports, 413) consists "in a killing without a design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony." The evidence has shown that on the 23d of August last ALICE BOWLSBY left her home, in Newark, in good health, and the last time that she was seen alive she was entering the house of ROSENZWEIG in his company. On the 28th of the same month ROSENZWEIG assisted a cartman to place upon a dray a trunk, to be conveyed, to the railway depot, and a few hours afterward this trunk was found to contain the dead body of a female, which was subsequently fully identified as the body of ALICE BOWLSBY.

It was shown that when the girl left home she was in possession, among other things, of a gold locket and two rings, and when the body was discovered it was in a nude state and without any of the articles of jewelry then upon her; and upon a subsequent search of ROSENZWEIG's house, a pocket-handkerchief, which was fully identified as belonging to her, was discovered to be in his possession. Other articles belonging to her were also discovered in his house. Her satchel, shoes and clothing had all disappeared, and have never since been discovered. Between the time of the arrival of the girl at ROSENZWEIG's house and the discovery of her body in the trunk, an undertaker refused to furnish a coffin, when applied to by ROSENZWEIG, on the ground that he had no certificate of burial. There was sufficient proof of death, and for the purpose of establishing a case of murder, there was no necessity upon the part of the prosecution of placing any medical witness upon the stand. The evidence in this case is quite as strong as that which many years since convicted COLT of murder for the killing of ADAMS. Under the facts as established in ROSENZWEIG's case, the law might fairly presume malice. To reduce the offence from that grade, the burden of proof would devolve necessarily upon the defendant, and the only effect could be that the prisoner had killed the deceased by producing an abortion upon her. Under such circumstances, the jury would have a right to credit or not such testimony, but certainly would have a right to believe that from the demeanor of the prisoner was engaged in the commission of a felony at the time of the killing, and under such testimony would be justified in finding him guilty of murder in the second degree. Again, upon the evidence of the lost jewelry and clothing, and the discovered handkerchief, they might entirely ignore the question of abortion, and convict of murder in the second degree upon the ground that he was engaged in the commission of a felony—to wit, larceny.

In my judgment, had the man been indicted for murder, and tried in the manner suggested above, this fiend might have terminated his life in the State Prison, instead of being thrown upon the community seven years hence to again outrage humanity. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

How the Tennessee Claim Bill Was Urged Through Congress—What Stokes Says for Himself—Bank of Pay-Masters—Currency Returns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Further facts in regard to the Stokes-Powell Tennessee pay and bounty swindle show that there was a persistent effort to outwit the vigilance of the Government for more than three years. In January, 1867, STOKES introduced a similar resolution into the House, which was favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Gen. MANSON of New-Hampshire, and passed. When it reached the Senate, Senator WILSON, who is very watchful in all such matters, caused a resolution to be passed calling on the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, for information in regard to the troops. The reply was adverse and the matter dropped, but three and a half years afterward Mr. MAYNARD introduced the same bill into the House, and it was subsequently referred to the Military Committee. In the meantime Mr. STOKES had addressed a letter to the War Department asking what character of machinery was required to put these men in proper shape for payment. To this the Department made answer, submitting the form of an act which had been used in several cases, and which placed the matter so completely in the hands of the Secretary of War that fraud was impossible. But this would not answer, and the advice of the War Department was ignored. A mandatory act, under which the Secretary of War should have no discretion, was what was needed for the purpose. Mr. CONN, of North Carolina, reported the bill favorably, and on the 20th of April it passed without debate or division. It went to the Senate, where Mr. STOKES advocated it before the Military Committee, from which it was reported favorably. On the 14th of July, the last day but one of the session, Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to call up the bill, which was granted, and it passed without debate or division. Mr. STOKES, in conversation today on this subject, denied all guilty participation in the fraud, though admitting that he received $10,000 for his services in securing the passage of the act, and in attending to the preparation of the rolls. Two thousand five hundred dollars was paid him by Capt. BEATY for obtaining the pay due him and his two sons, the officers of the Company. The agents who got up the evidence of service, in which STOKES admits there was fraud, paid him at one time $6,000, and at another $2,500 for his services, as they had made a good thing out of it. These agents were two men named MICHAEL STRONMYER and HATFIELD, and STOKES says they not only furnished the evidence, but also the powers of attorney on which the money was paid to them on the certificate of the Second Auditor. Thirty thousand dollars was paid to STRONMYER in December, 1870, with which it was supposed he paid off the men. But STOKES admits that the claims of the men were bought up at a low figure, which course he advised as legitimate, and in March, 1871, STRONMYER and HATFIELD received $60,000 more on the Second Auditor's certificates. Mr. STOKES stoutly and pathetically denies all criminal knowledge or participation himself, though admitting that frauds have been committed. He is much broken down by the occurrences, and says it was wholly unnecessary to perpetrate a ruse in order to get him to come to Washington. It now transpires that as long ago as July last, STRONMYER and HATFIELD and Capt. BEATY and his two sons were all arrested on some charges in connection with this matter. The arrests were made by United States officials in Tennessee, but never reported to the Department of Justice. STRONMYER's trial was set for Aug. 21, at Nashville, but he failed to appear, and it was continued until Tuesday last, when he appeared and was placed under $5,000 bonds. The cases of Capt. BEATY and his two sons were set for trial Oct. 19, but there being no prosecution they were discharged. It may be stated that the Department of Justice has little confidence in the administration of justice in Tennessee, even in the Federal Courts, of which fact these proceedings are significant. Col. STOKES' attorneys are N. H. MILLER, Esq., and Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN. They sought the Attorney-General today to see if the case could not be adjusted, but without avail. The Administration says Mr. STOKES must stand trial.

PAY OF RETIRED PAY-DIRECTORS.

Comptroller BRODHEAD has decided that the pay of a retired Pay-Director is not affected by the assimilation of his pay, when on duty at sea, to that of a Fleet-Paymaster, as provided by the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1871. The act of July 15, 1870, gives to an officer on the retired list one-half the pay the law allows to officers on the active list, whose grade corresponds to the grade held by such officer at the time of retirement. Even if a Fleet-Paymaster held a distinct grade superior to that of a Paymaster, of twenty years' standing, it would not follow that a retired Pay Director would benefit thereby, for it is the corresponding grade, not the assimilated pay, that governs a retirement, and the law gives the Director the pay only. But a Fleet Pay-master is a pay-master still, charged temporarily with certain supervisory powers, and though he receives an increase of pay springing from an assigned duty, he retires to his former status and pay on the cessation of that duty. A special service of this kind does not constitute a grade, nor can the provision giving assimilated pay be legally extended to authorize an allowance depending on grade.

THE RUSSIAN RECEPTION.

Alexis Not Yet Arrived—Dates from Madeira—A List of the Reception Committee.

The continued failure of the fleet of the Grand Duke ALEXIS to appear must sorely try the patience of those who have made such great preparations for receiving him with a hospitality worthy of this great City.

Under date of the 6th of October the American Consul at Funchal, Madeira, reports as then in port three steamers of the Russian fleet, having on board the Grand Duke, and that they expected to sail for New-York on the 9th of October. So it will be seen that under the most favorable circumstances the Russian Squadron is but little over due.

The magnificent and cordial reception given the lamented FARRAGUT and the officers of his fleet when they were in Russia in 1867, is still fresh in the minds of all Americans. During the three weeks that they remained in Russia Major MONTGOMERY, who was the private secretary of Admiral FARRAGUT, says the Russian nobility was constantly manifested to promote the pleasure and add to the comfort of our officers. Every hour they were the recipients of some marked attention, and nothing appeared to afford more decided satisfaction to their entertainers than the assurance that they felt at home in their country. From no other motive than the grand ovation given our great old naval hero, the Prince ALEXIS and the officers of the Russian Fleet should have a strong claim to the warmest hospitalities at the hands of the American people during their stay in the United States. That New-York will do her part, there can be but little doubt, and it is not too much to say that ALEXIS and the Russians will receive as grand a reception as has ever been given any of her distinguished visitors. The following are the names of the gentlemen delegated to receive the Grand Duke:

Major Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.

John J. Astor,	Shepard Knapp,
James W. Beekman,	Thos. Cornell,
J. Gordon Bennett, Jr.,	Rev. Dr. Crosby,
J. M. Bundy,	Samuel P. Colgate,
Stewart Brown,	W. R. Clarke,
Rev. H. W. Beecher,	J. Collins,
Rev. H. W. Bellows,	W. Cullen Bryant,
Gen. A. E. Burnside,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
George Bliss,	Wm. Fox Douglas,
James M. Brown,	C. H. Delamater,
S. D. Babcock,	C. E. Delmonico,
N. P. Bailey,	A. W. De Peyster,
D. C. Bloodgood,	M. L. Delafield,
George H. Bond,	Jos. F. Daly,
P. H. Barrett,	John C. Daly,
Chas. F. Burdett,	Jas. Lenox Derrick,
Christian Bora,	Jos. Edgar,
James Blecker,	Amos Eno,
John Bigelow,	Benj. H. Field,
James F. Ball,	Gen. W. B. Franklin,
A. L. Brown,	Jos. M. Field,
Peter Cooper,	L. P. Fabbri,
S. S. Chittenden,	Cyrus W. Field,
R. V. Outtler,	Gen. J. G. Foremont,
W. G. Chanler,	Gen. Fry,
M. Cayias,	H. C. Johnstock,
Allan Campbell,	Horace Greeley,
W. A. Curtis,	John C. Green,
G. G. Ganter,	R. L. Gedkin,
W. F. Garner,	Jas. Gordon,
F. F. Gunther,	Judson Jarvis,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Leonard Jerome,
R. Suyldam Grant,	R. L. Kennedy,
J. W. Hamersley,	A. C. Kingsland,
L. T. Howes,	A. Gracie King,
Com. D. B. Harmony, U.S.N,	Wm. M. Kingsland,
Rev. Dr. Hall,	C. O. Kalbfleisch,
W. G. Hunt,	Daniel Kingsland,
C. P. Huntington,	A. A. Low,
H. Hilton,	T. Lortillard,
H. J. Hastings,	G. Lane,
A. Hoyt,	A. Lenoir,
Rev. John Hall, D. D.,	James Law,
W. A. Hammond, M. D.,	E. F. Livingston,
Rev. Dr. Hall,	Josiah Lane,
A. S. Herrick,	Jas. Lenox,
O. Harriman,	Charles Lanier,
E. Judson Hawley,	Smith E. Lane,
R. P. Hunting,	H. G. Marquand,
John Hecker,	Rev. Dr. J. P. Morgan, D. D.,
A. Iselin,	S. F. B. Morse,
Gen. E. Ingalls, U. S. A.,	T. Baily Myers,
G. H. Ithan,	Thos. Murphy,
Geo. H. Jones,	Jas. H. Morgan,
J. P. Jones,	T. B. Musgrave,
J. B. Jessup,	Rev. H. E. Montgomery,
Henry Morgan,	Gen. Sandford,
E. Matthews,	Nathan Sands,
S. Opdyke,	Samuel Sloan,
John O'Brien,	F. Schneckardi,
J. V. Onativia,	D. M. Stone,
Charles O'Conor,	John A. Stewart,
J. Palmer,	Otis D. Swan,
E. S. Pierrepont,	D. L. Suydam,
Royal Phelps,	C. A. Seward,
Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.,	G. W. T. Strong,
J. H. Parsons,	Charles E. Strong,
J. R. Pell,	Martin Strong,
Jas. W. Palmer, Jr.,	John H. Sherwood,
G. W. Quintard,	A. P. Stokes,
R. R. Roosevelt,	John B. Slosson,
Jas. H. Roosevelt,	Rev. Dr. Stebbins,
J. J. Roosevelt,	Emil Sauer,
J. Renwick,	Elliott F. Shepard,
J. M. Rutherford,	Rev. J. Thomson, D. D.,
John Riley,	J. B. Trevor,
R. D. Randolph,	Henry Taylor,
H. N. Robbins,	Lucius Tuckerman,
A. T. Stewart,	C. S. Tiffany,
Gen. J. Strong, U. S. N.,	Rev. J. F. Thompson, D. D.,
Rev. Dr. Spring,	Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D.,
J. Sherman,	J. Vocelin, Jr.,
Rev. N. Schenck, D.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

DOWN STREAM.

Between Holmscote and Hurstcote
The river-reaches wind,
The whispering trees accept the breeze,
The ripple's cool and kind:
With love low-whispered 'twixt the shores,
With rippling laughter gay,
With white arms bared to ply the oars,
On last year's first of May.

Between Holmscote and Hurstcote
The river's slimmed with rain,
Through close-met banks and parted banks
Now near now far again:
With parting tears caressed to smiles,
With meeting promised soon,
With every sweet vow that beguiles,
On last year's first of June.

Between Holmscote and Hurstcote
The river's flecked with foam,
'Neath shuddering clouds that hang in shrouds
And lost winds wild for home:
With infant wailings at the breast,
With homeless steps astray,
With wanderings shuddering tow'rds one rest,
On this year's first of May.

Between Holmscote and Hurstcote
The Summer river flows
With doubled flight of moons by night
And lilies' deep repose:
With lo! beneath the moon's white stare
A white face not the moon,
With lilies meshed in tangled hair,
On this year's first of June.

Between Holmscote and Hurstcote
A troth was given and riven;
From heart's trust grew one life to two,
Two lost lives cry to Heaven:
With banks spread calm to meet the sky,
With meadows newly mowed,
The harvest paths of glad July,
The sweet school-children's road.

—*Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the Dark Blue.*

YMOGES: A TALE OF THE SWISS MOUNTAINS.

It was one of the most lovely spots in the world. A small village of Switzerland, sheltered from the cold winds of Winter by the majestic Alpine mountains, upon whose slopes it was built. At its foot was the valley, a broad stream running through it, whose waters were fed often—alas, there lay the danger to the pretty village—by the falls of snow, which not unfrequently buried a cottage or two and its inmates in their downward progress.

It was the commencement of Spring. The bell of the small chapel was tolling, and the few inhabitants of Ymoges were hastening their steps to obey its summons. They were Swiss Protestants—this handful of human beings; going about their work and their duties with a strong faith, undisturbed by the vain reasonings of the far-off world. They were now hurrying to the chapel, in accordance with their annual custom, to offer up to God their praises and thanksgivings for the blessings of the past year; to ask him to keep them from the evils to come; and particularly to guard them from the danger which at this season especially threatened—the destructive march of the avalanche. None could have forgotten the sight, or failed to gather from it a lesson, who had witnessed the quiet, firm devotion of these simple-hearted men and women.

In somewhat less than an hour from the time of their entrance, they came forth again. A few remained at the door to exchange greetings, but their faces were grave and thoughtful, and their conversation was neither frivolous nor worldly. Among the small group two stood conspicuous. The one was a tall, fine-looking old woman, with an abundance of white hair, and a face full of dignity and power. She must have numbered seventy years; but her form was as upright as in her youth; her eye was as bright, her smile as sweet, her voice almost as soft, as when, fifty years ago, Christian Malvoisin first came wooing her. Her companion was smaller; a girl of twenty, with a pure face, and laughing blue eyes, and a voice like a nightingale's song. But eyes and voice were just now subdued, for there was not a better or more devout girl in the whole canton than Mathilde Dupré; and the influence of her devotions yet overshadowed her.

"Bonjour, Mathilde," was Mme. Malvoisin's greeting. "How fares the grandmother today?"

"Still poorly, Rosalie," replied Mathilde. It was the custom of these people to call each other by their Christian names. Even the young when addressing the aged observed the rule.

"Still poorly," repeated Mathilde. "She suffers much from fever, and it weakens her greatly. I fear," she added, lowering her voice, as if afraid to give utterance to her thought, "that she is worse than we think of her. Lately she has had so much pain over her heart that her breath is quite taken away."

"Ah!" murmured Rosalie, shaking her head. "At her time of life, Mathilde, child, you must prepare yourself for a change. Few women live to be so aged. I remember her when a girl myself; she was older than I, and was the beauty of our little town. Age works wonders. It is wisely ordained. I would not live my time over again, Mathilde; through life I have striven to do my duty, and it has often been hard work. I am thankful that I may so soon look forward to the hope of my reward. I have long passed the age allotted to man, and as I just observed, grandmother is older than I. She must be eighty."

"She is eighty-one," replied Mathilde. "Will you come up with me and see her?"

"I cannot, child. Christian will soon be down from the mountain, and I must hasten to prepare his supper. Last night I asked him to accompany me to the chapel this evening, but he said he would offer up his thanksgiving and his prayers on the mountain side. It is his custom to pray there; I know it, although he never told me. He comes in sometimes so subdued and solemn, and yet with such a light upon his countenance that I feel he has been indulging in those silent communings which are so necessary to the soul's welfare. He is a good lad. You have both chosen well, Mathilde. The Lord grant His blessing upon your union."

The young girl colored up. Tears stood in her eyes as she thought of her love for Christian, and wondered how one so noble could have chosen her to be his wife.

"I am not worthy of him," she murmured, casting her eyes to the ground. "I know not who is."

"You are mistaken," mildly rebuked Rosalie. "He is but a man after all, though great and good. I tell you his choice has my full sanction. It is because I know that you will never turn aside from the path of duty, though it be dark and rugged, that I am thankful you said 'yes' to Christian. Fare you well. Hasten home. Perhaps I may call in this evening and sit an hour with your grandmother."

She turned away. Mathilde watched for a moment her tall, straight form, as it disappeared with a step as stately as if she had been accustomed to court life. Then she hastened away herself, anxious lest any mishap should have overtaken her grandmother during her absence from home.

The cottage was soon reached, and she entered quietly. The wood fire was blazing away on the hearth, throwing a cheerful light over the interior, for night was beginning to fall. Mathilde crossed over to a bed in a corner upon which her grandmother lay, and found that she slept. On the hearth crouched a dog, a noble specimen of the St. Bernard. He got up, wagged his tail, and thrust his face into her hand as she drew near the fire. She thought she would let her grandmother sleep on a few minutes, and sat down by the dog on the hearth.

Her thoughts turned upon Christian, and upon the conversation which had passed between herself and Rosalie Malvoisin. Christian was Rosalie's grandson; the son of her only son; and she loved him as a child born in old age. He was all she possessed in the world. Her husband had been dead forty years; her son had died when little Christian was four years old—his mother had died when he was born. The child was thus left to the sole charge of his grandmother, who felt that he had been sent by God as a consoling link to bind her to earth. She had always been a woman eminent for her strong mind and for piety; to her was greatly due the subsequent development of her grandson's noble character. He resembled her in form and face, for he had the same bright eye, broad brow, and sweet smile. He was such a man as no village, far or near, could boast of possessing. Mathilde's contemplation was put to flight by the voice of her grandmother, asking her how long she had been sitting there.

"A few minutes, grandmother," replied Mathilde, rising and kissing the invalid. "You were in a gentle sleep when I entered, and I had not the heart to wake you."

"Who was at chapel," asked Mme. Dupré.

"Almost every one," replied Mathilde.

"Was Christian?"

"No, grandmother; he told Rosalie he would say his prayers in the mountain."

"I am disappointed, Mathilde. I hoped he would come and take his supper with us; I wanted to have you together on this solemn day—the last I shall ever see—and make you promise me that you would soon marry each other."

Mathilde blushed as she bent to kiss the old woman. "Do not let that thought disturb you, grandmother. I believe that all things happen for the best. When the right time comes we shall be married."

For a while Mathilde busied herself in preparing their simple meal. A whole fortnight Mme. Dupré kept her bed. Suffering from a species of low fever, which at her time of life was dangerous, she had twice gone to bed alarmingly ill from the fatigue of sitting up. Mathilde now gave her a basin of bread and milk, about a fourth her usual quantity when in health. She then leisurely ate her own over the fire, addressing remarks now to her grandmother, now to her dog, between each mouthful.

The evening wore on to about 8; Mathilde had finished her household work, and was seated at the table sewing. Her grandmother, always wakeful at night, kept up an incessant conversation, so that the time did not pass heavily.

"I should think she will not come now," said she, referring to Rosalie's half-promise to walk round. "It is too late, Mathilde."

The question was put somewhat wistfully. These wakeful evenings rendered the invalid eager for a friendly chat with a neighbor.

"It is too late," replied Mathilde herself not a little disappointed. She had thought Christian might accompany his grandmother; few evenings passed without a visit from him. "It must almost be Rosalie's bedtime. Perhaps she was tired, and felt disinclined to talk. Christian, too, may have had a hard day in the mountains. 'Tis well he has so strong a frame. Depend upon it, they are both gone to rest."

Scarcely had she uttered the words when the door was suddenly opened and Rosalie herself entered. She carried a strong lantern with her, and a species of Alpine stick, used by the people in climbing the mountains. Her manner was unusually quick and excited. They at once saw that something had gone wrong.

"Mathilde," cried Rosalie, "I could bear it no longer. I have come to borrow your dog."

"Fidèle!" cried Mathilde. "What do you want with him? What is amiss with you?"

"I sat until I could sit no longer," continued Rosalie. "The supper was waiting on the table, but I could not begin without him. 'He will be here in a moment or two,' I kept repeating to myself, and so the time went on, and he did not come. I have never yet known him so late."

"Do you mean that Christian has not returned?" cried Mathilde, starting up in alarm.

"I do mean it. For aught I know, he lies buried in some snow heap. I want your dog, Mathilde. I have my stick and lantern; I will go up the mountain in search. I know his haunts and pet corners. Perchance I may find him."

"I will accompany you," cried Mathilde. "Wait one instant, Rosalie, while I light my own lantern, and bring my stick. I am used to climbing the mountains—more used to it than you. If he is there we will find him—we three. Brave dog," she cried, as she returned, ready to start, and patted him with a trembling hand. "Do your duty well, Fidèle—a life may depend upon you."

The dog seemed to know what was expected of him. He went off at a quick gallop, with his nose close to the ground. But he soon came back, whining at Mathilde's feet, baffled in his scent. Again and again he started off from them, and invariably returned with a whine and a crouch. It was a strange sight; the aged woman and the young girl ascending the steep mountain with their sticks and lanterns, from time to time pausing in their ascent to gain breath, and to call out aloud. But their voices died away in the night air with no other response than that of an occasional far-off echo, more sad to their ears than a death wail. They were sure-footed, and their mission gave them courage; but still they had many a stumble in slippery places, and once or twice were in danger of falling. At length, after an unusually long silence, they halted upon a small flat surface, and once more called around. They heard the echo far down below, but no answering note from Christian. Fidèle was out of sight, and the women's hearts sank within them.

"He is lost, Rosalie," murmured Mathilde. "He is buried in snow, or has fallen over some precipice, and we shall never see him again. Rosalie, I feel as if I should die."

"Mathilde," returned Rosalie, "you speak as a child. Do not give up hope until compelled to do so. Keep your courage, for you may yet need it. If any one has cause to give way it is I. Yet I hope. I trust Heaven may not see fit to afflict me with this trouble in my latter days. Hark! I am confident I heard Fidèle's bark. Listen! there it is again! It must be that he has found him. Forward, Mathilde. Every moment may be of consequence."

They listened again ere starting afresh, and once more the deep baying of the dog was heard in the distance, more distinctly than before. They recommenced their ascent with renewed energy, now almost certain of reward.

In a short time Fidèle came back to them, bounding and baying with every demonstration of delight. Then he started off again, and waited for them to come up to him. So he guided them on until at last they reached the mouth of a small cave in the mountain, into which the dog dragged Mathilde, by seizing her petticoat with his teeth.

They entered it together, their hearts beating audibly, their hands shaking so that they could scarcely hold the lanterns. What sight would greet them? Up in the far corner of the cave, his head resting upon a mound of earth, lay Christian. Their entrance caused no change in his attitude. He lay so still and quiet that at first they thought he must be dead. They threw the light upon his face; it looked very still and handsome, and his lips were parted with the smile of which Rosalie had spoken to Mathilde at the church door. They listened a moment, and as his regular breathing distinctly fell upon their ears they both knew that he slept. In his arms lay a young kid; a frightened little thing, that nestled its head out of sight as the light fell upon it.

"Christian!" cried Rosalie, falling down upon her knees beside him, "Christian, Christian!"

But Christian did not stir.

"Christian," repeated Mathilde, "awake! It is I, Mathilde. Christian, do you wish to kill us both?"

At the sound of her voice he stirred in his sleep, but yet did not awake.

Rosalie drew from her pocket a small bottle of cordial, used expressly in such emergencies. She poured a few drops between the open lips, and when he had swallowed them she shook him.

In a few moments he opened his eyes, and gazed with strange wonder at the scene before him.

"Grandmother! Mathilde!" he slowly exclaimed. "Where are we? What are you doing here? Have I fallen asleep?"

But it was too much for them to hear him speak, and they both burst into tears.

"How foolish," said Rosalie, who was the first to recover herself. "We thought you were lost in the mountain, Christian, and came to search for you."

His gaze fell upon the little kid he held in his arms, and then the truth flashed upon him. He had entered the cave to shelter awhile from the snow-storm, and to offer up his prayers; after a time he lay down, and must have fallen asleep. The little kid he had found in the mountain; its foot was broken, and he was bringing it home to Mathilde, whose skill in such matters had many a time been put to the test.

All this he explained to them before they left the cave.

"But I cannot imagine how I managed to fall asleep," he said; "or why I slept so long. I am not even feel weary. 'Tis true for a few past nights I have lain awake, but that is no rare matter with me. I think I could live without sleep."

"At any rate," replied Rosalie, "I trust you will never again sleep here. I feel ten years older than when you left me this morning. Christian, had we not come to seek you, who knows if you would ever have awakened? But for Fidèle, I fear we should never have found you. Alas, that I cannot make known to him my gratitude!"

It appeared quite unnecessary. For some time Fidèle had not ceased licking Christian's hands; then he had a good stare at the little kid, as though it formed a part of the mystery he could not altogether fathom. Now he was lying crouched at their feet, staring with his great eyes, and wagging his tail each time his name was mentioned.

When Christian began to walk he found himself stiff in the joints, but after a short run up and down it went off. They then commenced their downward journey, a still more perilous task in the darkness than that of ascending. Rosalie and Mathilde made use of their lanterns and sticks at each step, carefully planting one foot on firm ground ere they advanced the other. Christian, who could almost have made his way blindfolded, went before them, carrying the little kid in his arms. Fidèle bounded on in front. At last they reached the bottom in safety. Mathilde's home was on their way; they all three bent their steps toward it, and entered the cottage to assure Mme. Dupré of the success of their expedition.

They found that she had worked herself into a high fever through suspense and anxiety. Her nerves were weakened by illness, and when Mathilde departed with Rosalie, she felt as if she had seen the last of them. Their reappearance was almost like receiving them back from the dead.

Mathilde immediately took the kid from Christian, and commenced to bind up its little leg.

Christian watched her movements, eating the while a basin of bread and milk. Rosalie was seated at the bedside of her aged friend Juliette, endeavoring by simple conversation to restore her to a calm frame of mind, which she was far from enjoying herself.

"Do you perceive how warm the air is?" asked Christian, as his grandmother rose to leave.

"Yes," replied Mathilde. "The change is sudden."

"There will be great falls of snow," continued Christian. "Heaven grant that we may all be kept from the avalanche."

"What makes you so fearful, Christian?" asked Rosalie, who had heard but the concluding remark.

"This sudden change, grandmother. Mathilde, how many times am I to tell you I will have you leave this cottage? You are in a dangerous position here; exposed to the chance of a fall of snow, sooner than any other cottage in the village."

"For that reason it is unusually well built," replied Mathilde. "The foundation is firm; the roof strong. I have no fear."

"When we are young and vigorous," returned Christian, "we never fear for ourselves; we fear only for others."

"Therefore," replied Mathilde, smiling, "I bid you hasten home, lest to-morrow Rosalie should feel too severely the fatigues of to-night."

"Thanks for your kind thought, child," said Rosalie, with her primitive but stately smile. "You are a good daughter; you will make a good wife."

"Mathilde," said Christian, laughing at his grandmother's allusion, "I shall come in the morning to see after the health of the little kid."

As they opened the door, the warm air rushed in upon them, so that Rosalie, who had put a handkerchief over her head, felt compelled to remove it. Mathilde looked after them until they disappeared in the darkness, and then reclosed the door. Bolts and bars were unknown among these primitive village people.

Mathilde turned to her grandmother, and made her comfortable for the night. She then retired to her own room, but the excitement she had undergone prevented her sleeping. She could not sleep; could not even keep her eyes closed. She heard every hour strike upon the small Swiss clock which hung against the wall in the front room. Once she got up to look if all was well with her grandmother. She had fallen into a sleep, but seemed restless and feverish. Mathilde returned once more to her own bed, and lay down. But still sleep would not come. At length, whether from the fact of her wakefulness, or from a presentiment of what was to happen, an undefined fear crept over her. She became restless, and could not lie still. She got up and opened the door and looked out. The night was dark and warm; the stars were not shining. When four o'clock had struck she thought she would go round and milk Blanchette; it was earlier than her usual hour, but work would perhaps chase away the uncomfortable feeling that seemed to be weighing her down. She dressed herself and went round with her stool and milk-pail. When Mathilde quitted the shed she closed both upper and lower door, contrary to her usual custom; but she was altogether out of her ordinary self.

No sooner had she re-entered the cottage than a peculiar sound in the air became audible. Fidèle sprang up, and came whining to his mistress' feet. Another moment, and she knew they were shut out from the world—shut out perhaps forever.

Christian after all had been right; she would have done well had she taken his advice. Their cottage had been built in too dangerous a position, but Mathilde, to whom fear was unknown, could never be brought to see it.

The noise awakened Mme. Dupré. She sprang up in bed, and gazed around her in confusion.

"Mathilde," she exclaimed, "was that thunder?"

"Worse than thunder, grandmother," replied Mathilde, sinking on her knees beside the bed.

"What could be worse?" questioned Juliette. "Speak, child, you terrify me. What is the hour? Why is it so dark? Why are you up and dressed?"

"Can you bear to hear the worst, grandmother?"

"I can bear anything but suspense, child. Surely I had enough of it last night. What has happened?"

"Grandmother, an avalanche has fallen upon us."

The news was too awful and unexpected for poor Juliette, and with a yearning look at Mathilde, she fell back insensible.

Half beside herself with terror and despair, Mathilde yet felt the necessity of keeping up for the sake of her grandmother. She turned away and lighted a fire, but the room filled with smoke, for it had no outlet. Evidently they would have to do without it; it was also probable they would soon be beyond the necessity of fire, or anything else, in this world. Still there were two thoughts which somewhat cheered her, and enabled her to bear up with more hope than she could otherwise have done. One was that she could not tell how deep was the snow which covered them; it had seemed an immense mass, judging from the sound, but she had never heard anything of the kind, and it might not be so in reality. It might not be too deep to admit of a rescue. The other thought was that Christian had promised to come in the morning to see the kid; she had never known him to break his word wilfully; he would discover what had taken place, and then if human aid could avail them she knew that they would be saved. How long could they live on in this state? She did not know. Lights they had; food also; a good stock of milk and bread—they had baked but the day before yesterday. But it was very cold, and she feared it would grow still colder; her grandmother might die from the intense fear and anxiety she must necessarily undergo. Mathilde, after pondering over these things—they flashed across her so rapidly that she seemed to live a day in a minute—turned to her grandmother, in the hope of speedily restoring her to consciousness.

She did right in placing faith in Christian. The next morning, somewhat earlier than usual, he started from his home. Like Mathilde, he had kept awake the whole night, having slept away his rest on the mountain.

He walked on. When he had almost reached the cottage he looked up. It had disappeared. He looked again, but it was nowhere to be seen. He stood still, and looked around him as if stupefied. He was certainly not mistaken in the spot, but the cottage was not there. Not until he had looked a third time did he comprehend what the great heap of snow meant; a heap far too large to be the remnant of a storm. The truth came to him, and he staggered backward. Beneath that mound lay buried his greatest treasure; a life that to lose would dry up all his best feelings, and change him almost into an old man. To lose? perhaps already they were lost. The shock might have killed them, and if it had not, suspense might speedily end the struggle. After a few moments' consideration he retraced his steps home as quickly as possible. No going up the mountain to-day.

"Grandmother," said he, startling Rosalie by his unexpected entrance: "Grandmother, it has come at last."

"What do you mean?" returned Rosalie, putting on the shelf the basin she had just washed. "What has happened, Christian?"

"What I have feared from the first, grandmother. The avalanche."

The color left Rosalie's bright face, and she sat down to steady herself.

"Oh, Christian! And does some poor creature lie buried beneath its weight?"

"Two, grandmother. Alas! what shall I do?"

"Christian," returned Rosalie, her voice changing as a suspicion of the truth dawned upon her mind, "I am too old to be trifled with. I can bear the worst well—tell it me. Are Mathilde and Juliette safe?"

"The avalanche has overtaken them."

Rosalie covered her face with her hands. For some minutes not another word was spoken. Rosalie did not change her position. It was impossible to tell whether she was praying or whether the news had stunned her. But soon she looked up, and went over to her grandson.

"It is a hard trial, Christian," she said, laying her hand upon his shoulder. "But this is the time to try your faith. Is the cottage buried beneath the snow?"

"Yes."

"Then there may yet be some hope. Does the snow seem very deep?"

"I think so."

"Still there is hope. You must work. Who will not help you? And with the aid of a few strong men, what may not a day bring forth?"

He started up. Certainly there must yet be hope. If none would work with him he would work alone. But there was no fear of that; in the village the whole of its small population formed but one large family.

Christian departed to his serious work. The inhabitants of the village were full of sorrow and sympathy for the awful calamity; no one was more beloved than Mathilde, and her engagement to Christian had been a matter of universal approbation. No fear that he would have to work alone; all who were able to go with him were thankful to give a helping hand.

It was sad work. Christian was constantly tormented by the small progress they made, in spite of their great exertions. Still his strong faith and hope never forsook him for a moment; each fresh spadeful of snow brought him nearer to Mathilde—alive or dead; each moment as it passed approached the time when suspense would be at an end. They did not cease their exertions, except for one short half-hour in the middle of the day. Even then Christian would not have laid aside his spade, but he knew the rest would more than make up for the lost time. When it grew dark, a body of women came up, bearing lanterns and torches to enable them to go on with their work in the night. Some of the less strong, who had begun to show signs of exhaustion, were relieved by others, glad to take their turn at the end of their day's work. Rosalie had been unable to rest. She had spent the hours going to and fro between her cottage and the scene of action. But she could not remain looking at them; their progress appeared too slow to the impatience of an unoccupied witness; and yet she could not stay quietly at home. Neither did she attempt to go to bed that night, for she knew there would be no sleep for her. As soon as the darkness came on she lighted her lantern—the one which had guided her steps up the mountain the previous night—and went forth to gaze at the workmen for the twentieth time.

Almost all the inhabitants of the village had now assembled at the scene, with their torches and lanterns, urging on the workers with words of hope. It was strange to witness. The darkness around; the shadow of the great mountains, so solemn, though so undefined; the small space over which the light shone; the snow upon which it gleamed and glittered; the different faces, with their various expressions of anxiety, suspense, or hope, as each one felt inwardly; the peculiar dress of the group; above all, the incessant labor of the workers, who were now strengthened by an increase of helpers. But more solemn, more awful than all, was the knowledge that two human beings lay buried beneath the snow; shut out from the world but for their exertions to free them.

The night wore on. Their labor had never ceased. With the dawn of day their progress became visible; it was great; far greater than they could have expected. At length, when the sun had risen, Christian's axe struck upon a hard substance that was not snow, and a great shout rent the air. It was heard all over the village. Rosalie, who happened to be at home, rushed out, certain that the glad sound meant nothing less than victory.

Bit by bit the cottage disclosed itself to view. Very soon door and window were free. It was at this moment that Rosalie hastened up. The workers fell back, for they would not all crowd into the cottage at the first moment of release; the door was thrown open, and Rosalie and two more women entered. As they did so, Juliette half sprang up in her bed, and with an exclamation of thankfulness fell lifeless into her friend's arms. The sudden change—almost from death to life—was too great for her, and the tender chord snapped asunder. It had been too much for Mathilde also. No sooner did she perceive the figure of Rosalie in the doorway than she fell senseless to the ground, while Fidèle, unable to understand the strange commotion, licked her hands and face, and whined piteously. Rosalie gently laid the remains of her aged friend upon the bed, and turned to Mathilde.

Christian had already entered. He raised her tenderly in his arms, and placed her on her own bed in the back room. Satisfied that it was but a passing faintness, he made way for the women, that they might restore her to consciousness. Ere very long she opened her eyes. The first person they fell upon was Rosalie, bending over her.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Ah," she continued, as memory came back to her, "I know. We were swallowed up by the avalanche. Are we indeed saved? Can it be possible, after those dreadful hours of darkness and suspense? Do I see you once more, Rosalie? I had given up that sweet hope."

She burst into tears, and they allowed them to flow unchecked. After a while she got up, almost herself again, and inquired for her grandmother.

The sudden silence which ensued startled her. She repeated her question, looking at Rosalie.

It could not be kept from her, but still they hardly knew how to break the truth.

"Mathilde," said Rosalie, "do you believe that everything happens for the best?"

"I do," replied Mathilde, reverently.

"Do you believe it, even in times of affliction?"

"It was my chief consolation when I but lately thought ourselves separated from you forever."

"I am glad, Mathilde—it was a great trial for your grandmother to bear. Do you not fear the reaction?"

"Grandmother is dead," replied Mathilde, so quietly that they were startled. "I know it, Rosalie. You shall see that I can bear my sorrow bravely."

She washed her face and bound up her hair. Then she went out to the group of men and women who had forborne to enter the cottage when they heard what had happened. She went to them with outstretched hands, and thanked them for their noble work, and asked them in what manner she should testify her gratitude to them.

They replied that if she would reward Christian by soon becoming his wife, they should consider themselves amply repaid.

Christian was standing by her. She put her hand into his, and, with a smile saddened by her sorrow, said it should be as he wished. Henceforth she belonged to him; his will should be her law.

The women kissed her, and the men shook hands with her. Then they all dispersed, and she and Christian alone entered the cottage.

The Spring was still in its beauty when the chapel was once more crowded to see Christian and Mathilde made man and wife. Alone in the world, she had consented to become his wife soon after the remains of her grandmother had been put to rest with her husband and children in the small but beautiful cemetery. She knew her grandmother would have urged her to take the step, could she have spoken; she had the strong persuasions of Rosalie to help her to come to a decision; the pleadings of Christian; the promptings of her own heart. And so, when the snow had disappeared; when the trees were covered with their fresh Spring foliage; when the birds had burst into full song, and the stream had once more resumed its tranquil current; when everything was bright and beautiful, and shed forth its influence upon mankind, Christian and Mathilde became one in body, as they had long been in heart and mind.—*The Argosy.*

The French Translator of Poe.—Baudelaire was the son of a retired professor, a man of intelligence, who died while the poet of the *Fleurs du Mal* was yet young. Baudelaire's mother, on the death of her first husband, married Gen. Aupick, who was subsequently Ambassador at Constantinople. Baudelaire apparently showed no signs of talent in his youth. He passed his examination for the degree of *bachelier ès lettres* with difficulty, and was, indeed, allowed his degree as a matter more of favor than of right. Nevertheless, Baudelaire showed an inclination to follow a literary career, much to the distaste of his relatives—who, to cure him of his propensities, sent him on a voyage to India, in the course of which he visited the Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon. In Baudelaire's verse are to be found traces of the impressions received from such voyage—the splendor of a tropical sky, the brilliance and exuberance of the vegetation, the dusky forms and the picturesque robes of the Indian races. On his return home he had passed his minority, and consequently came into possession of the fortune he derived from his father. He sought immediately for the society of men of letters and artists, and having rapidly got rid of his fortune, he took to literature as a profession. The poems of the *Fleurs du Mal* were his earliest production; some of them became known to his friends, and gave him a reputation for originality in his own circle twelve years before they were brought before the public. These singular poems naturally gain a great significance when we learn something of the tone of thought and sentiment, and of the habits of life of Baudelaire at the time of their production. Both those who knew him and admired him, and those who knew him and did not admire him, concur in agreeing that he aimed at being, and was, an eminently eccentric character. The cut of his dress, the choice of his furniture, his habits of life, his literary opinions, his preference for painted ladies and for the artificial in every form,—all were strange in the extreme. As for his æsthetic training and opinions, it has been seen that his college career places him much below the ordinary level of culture which literary men usually attain; a circumstance sufficient to prove that everything in the way of tradition had a weak attraction for him. The best models of the best ages of literature seemed for this original genius to possess no charm, and he professed to admire the style of *décadence* in all ages; the artificial he expressly ranked above the natural, both in conversation and in his critical writings. For Théophile Gautier and Victor Hugo he had admiration; but the great idol of his literary worship was Edgar Poe! He determined to translate all the works of the American author, and took four years to prepare for the work, which appeared in the *feuilleton* of the *Pays*, and was subsequently collected into five volumes, which were published by Michel Levy. It is evident, indeed, that there is a good deal of affinity between the genius of Baudelaire and that of Edgar Poe; though, in our judgment, Baudelaire has written nothing at all comparable to "The Raven," and the comparison is entirely to the advantage of the strange and subtle genius of Poe. The translation, however, is one of the best translations in the French language, and reads like the work of an original writer.

The portrait which friends have given of Baudelaire as a young man is striking. His features were fine, and finely finished; hazel-brown eyes, a good forehead, mouth, and chin, and teeth, a graceful and slender neck—all denoted a man upon whom nature had set a certain stamp of elegance. His manner of dress, though singular, was always scrupulously cared for—he even affected dandyism, for which Baudelaire had an immense respect; the dandy being in his eyes (they are his own words) *le roi du monde*. To be a dandy-artist, and dandy-literary man, was in his estimation to reach perfection. His manners were good; but he aimed at coldness, disliked gesticulation and rapid speech, and put forth his satanic axioms about morals and art with as much gravity as if he were stating a mathematical truth.—*Belgravia.*

Chelsea.—The whole has the air of one of those Dutch views by inferior masters we see in picture-shops. There is a great deal of grass-green paint; there are even Dutch-built barges of a varnish yellow lying low in the water; and as we walk along in the shade the strong Dutch smell "grows," as from the canals, and makes the delusion. Most especially does it recall Flushing, that quaintest of places, as yet unromanticized by a railway. One would like to live in this Cheyne Walk, as many great people did a long time ago, and as Maclise did only yesterday. There is his house still, with a little garden in front, as they all have, and an amazing gate of elegant iron tracery, with initials and flowers worked in. Inside they are all panels and stucco, with noble chimney-pieces, and gardens behind, stretching far back with sturdy trees, and in some a fountain. We wander on; see and wonder at some poor-souled cit who has modernized his castle—but this is very rare. A little on a narrow street leads away from the walk, and we see Cheyne Row, where Thomas Carlyle has lived for many a year. As we go on we pass the church—still on the river, and part of Cheyne Row—a great crusted lump of genuine red-brickism, its tall square towers recalling again the solemn Dutch church, with a straggling and picturesque little church-yard, with a monument of the "sign-board order of architecture," placed outside the inclosure and in the path of the passer, proclaiming itself that of a benefactor and a great personage connected with the august Cadogan family; a philosopher, the famous Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., the great glory of the place. On the rich caked walls of the church there are escrolled tablets and monuments, perhaps through lack of accommodation within, as all the best places may have been taken up. There is something grotesque in this monumental publicity. But in truth this grim, lorn, and antiquated edifice is almost startling in its association with remarkable names. Who would credit that here lies the noble Sir Thomas More, in a tomb of his own construction; here lies Kenrick, the scurrilous "hack," who made Goldsmith's life wretched; Mossop, the turgid actor, whose rivalry gave Garrick many an uneasy hour; Sir John Fielding, the wonderful blind Magistrate; Cipriani, the painter. To say nothing of Mrs. Jones, "who painted from nature about fifteen specimens of butterflies in the most masterly and elegant manner." But all these old houses, these little terraces and narrow streets and corners might well belong to the ghosts of remarkable people who lived here. It is the regular pendant to that most delightful of topographical books, Leigh Hunt's *Old Court Suburb.*—*London Society.*

Scotch Athletic Sports.—The first two athletic contests were "throwing the hammer" and "putting the stone;" but these are so thoroughly naturalized in England, and are seen so often, as to need no description. Suffice it to say, that the ponderous hammer was hurled to a distance which would have been creditable even in a champion-meeting in London. The third contest was more exclusively Scotch; so much so, that "turning the cabbar" would probably present no meaning to the ears of many a practiced Southern athlete. The cabbar is the trunk of a young tree, between twenty and thirty feet long, and heavier at one end than the other. This is taken up at the smallest end, which is about three inches in diameter, and balanced over the shoulder of the performer, who, running forward a few steps, endeavors to hurl it in the air, so that it shall topple over on the other side. It is not an easy feat, and requires both strength and knack. If, at the moment of throwing, the cabbar be not perfectly balanced, if it be leaning forward in the least, it is almost certain to fall back. But if it be thrown straight up, with a turn of the two wrists at the right moment, it will probably topple over and fall on its other side. Look at that tall man who is taking it now. It is put into his hands; and as he leans it against his shoulder, though he is a strong man, he staggers under the weight. He looks up to see that it is straight—a mistake; he ought to trust rather to the feel—and takes four quick steps forward, finishing with a jump and a heave of the ponderous pole. Alas for his disappointment! The cabbar pitches on its end indeed, but has not onward impetus enough; so fails backward with a dull and unsatisfactory thud. Several others try; they all fail, however, and the feat seems as if it would not be performed. But presently a short, well-knit and powerful-looking man takes the cabbar. He is evidently a favorite, from the buzz which greets his appearance. He gets the balance quite right with his eyes on the ground, and keeps it accurately during his forward steps. He jumps rather high, and, with a determined effort of arms, hands and fingers, hurls the cabbar apparently straight up in the air. It pitches on its end, and, after a second of intense excitement, topples over, amid a burst of applause. No one else can do it, and he is declared the winner of the prize.—*Belgravia.*

Wheeled Vehicles.—Carts and chariots of a rude construction have been used from very early times, but carriages that can in any way be considered as the precursors of our present elegant vehicles were not invented or brought into use until the Middle Ages; and for many years after the first introduction of coaches they were only used by ladies, and by them only upon State occasions. Kings and knights considered all kinds of carriages as effeminate machines, and scorned to be seen within them. Judges and lawyers rode the circuits, physicians visited their patients on horseback, and popes, bishops, and abbots ambled on quiet horses or mules. As late as the reign of Francis I. there were only three coaches in Paris. One of these belonged to the Queen, another to Diana of Poitiers, and the third, to René de Laval, a corpulent nobleman, who was unable to ride on horseback.

Carriages met with great opposition at their first introduction, and laws were made to suppress their use. As early as the year 1294, Philip the Fair, of France, issued an ordinance for suppressing luxury, in which the wives of citizens are forbidden the use of carriages. Beckmann tells us that there is preserved in the archives of the County of Mark an edict, in which the feudal nobility and vassals are prohibited from using coaches under pain of incurring the punishment of felony. Duke John of Brunswick published an order in 1588, roundly rating his vassals for neglect of horsemanship, and forbidding them to appear or travel in coaches. A few years after this, the English Parliament took up the discussion of the subject, but on the 7th of November, 1601, the bill to restrain the excessive use of coaches within this realm of England was rejected.

Coaches were, for many years, used only on State occasions, and for purposes of pomp, when a gorgeous show was made by their hangings and trappings, and by the number of horses which drew them. At first they were open at the top, but in the course of time a canopy was added. As glass windows were not introduced into carriages until many years after their first introduction, they were long closed up with shutters. When Queen Elizabeth visited Warwick in 1572, the bailiff is said to have approached near to her coach, and she caused "every part and side of the coach to be opened that all her subjects might behold her, which most gladly they desired."

Coaches were built in the most substantial manner with broad wheels, in order to make them suitable for the bad roads, and the traces were usually made of rope. Suspended carriages were not known before the reign of Louis XIV., and the fearful tumblings and tossings of the lumbering, springless carriages as they jolted over the bad roads can be easier imagined than described. The London coaches were built very narrow, so that they might be able to run along the miserable streets; but after the fire they were widened. The first improvement in carriages came from France, and the Count de Grammont gained great *éclat* at the Court of Charles II. by bringing over an elegant calash, which cost him two thousand louis. He presented the beautiful vehicle to the King, and the Queen and Duchess of York rode in it for the first time, to their own contentment and the admiration of the whole Court.

Post-chaises were invented in 1664, but were not so frequently used as post-horses. In the last and present centuries they were largely employed until the introduction of railways. A post-chaise was a close-bodied carriage on four wheels, made to hold three people in the inside all looking forward, and with a glass front like a chariot. It was drawn by two horses, and driven by a postboy, who rode on one of them. Occasionally in by-roads it was necessary to have four horses. The cost of posting was large, and persons often advertised for a fellow-traveler to share the expense.

In the days when George III. was King and George IV. was Prince of Wales, fashionable men ran mad with the desire to outrival each other in the splendor of the vehicles they drove. The phaeton and curricle were two of the chief favorites, but the former was at first a most unsightly object.

Many of the varieties of carriages still remain in use, as the landau, barouche, britzschka, chariot, and family-coach, but the two latter have nearly died out by reason of the superior convenience of the Brougham and Clarence. The old chariot-and-four is altogether a thing of the past; but it occasionally did great things in its day, as when Lord Londonderry spoke in the House of Lords one night, and was two hundred and fifty miles off, at his own door in Durham, on the next night. One of the oldest carriages constructed to accommodate two persons was the Berlin, which took its name from the city, and was invented by Philip de Chiese, Colonel and Quartermaster in the service of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg. The *vis-à-vis* was once a very fashionable carriage, which held two persons, who sat opposite each other. Carriages to hold two or more were companionable, but Dr. Darwin found that he lost much time by being sociable, so he built a carriage to hold only one person, in order that he might not be expected to ask any one to accompany him in his drives. He composed his poetry in it as he went to his more distant patients, and his disappointed friends called it a "sulky."

Omnibuses were first brought into use at Paris in 1827, and two years afterward twelve omnibuses were started in London by J. Shillibear, a coach-builder.—*Temple Bar.*

The Atmosphere of Uranus.—The spectrum of Uranus is found to be complete, no part being wanting, so far as the feebleness of its light permits it to be traced. But there are six dark bands, or strong lines, indicating the absorptive action of the planet's atmosphere. One of these strong lines corresponds in position with one of the lines of hydrogen. Now it may seem at a first view that since the light of Uranus is reflected solar light, we might expect to find in the spectrum of Uranus the solar lines of hydrogen. But the line in question is too strong to be regarded as merely representing the corresponding line in the solar spectrum; indeed, Dr. Huggins distinctly mentions that "the bands produced by planetary absorption are broad and strong in comparison with the solar lines." We must conclude, therefore, that there exists in the atmosphere of Uranus the gas hydrogen, sufficiently familiar to us as an element which appears in combination with others, but which we by no means recognize as a suitable constituent (at least to any great extent) of an atmosphere which living creatures are to breathe. And not only must hydrogen be present in the atmosphere of Uranus, but in such enormous quantities as to be one of the chief atmospheric constituents. The strength of the hydrogen line cannot otherwise be accounted for. If by the action of tremendous heat all the oceans of our globe could be changed into their constituent elements, hydrogen and oxygen, it is probable that the signs by which an inhabitant of Venus or Mercury could recognize that such a change had taken place would be very much less marked than the signs by which Dr. Huggins has discovered that hydrogen exists in the atmosphere of Uranus. It will indeed be readily inferred that this must be the case, when the fact is noted that no signs whatever of the existence of nitrogen can be recognized in the spectrum of Uranus, though it is difficult to suppose that nitrogen is really wanting in the planet's atmosphere. Dr. Huggins also notes that none of the lines in the spectrum of Uranus appear to indicate the presence of carbonic acid. Nor are there any lines in the spectrum of Uranus corresponding to those which make their appearance in the solar spectrum when the sun is low down, and is therefore shining through the denser atmospheric strata. Most of these lines are due to the presence of aqueous vapor in our atmosphere, and it would seem to follow that if the vapor of water exists at all in the atmosphere of Uranus its quantity must be small compared with that of the free hydrogen.

Admitting that the line seen by Dr. Huggins is really due to hydrogen—a fact of which he himself has very little doubt—we certainly have a strange discovery to deal with. If it be remembered that oxygen, the main supporter of such life as we are familiar with, cannot be mixed with hydrogen without the certainty that the first spark will cause an explosion, (in which the whole of one or other of the gases will combine with a due portion of the other to produce water,) it is difficult to resist the conclusion that oxygen must be absent from the atmosphere of Uranus. If hydrogen could be added in such quantities to our atmosphere as to be recognizable from a distant planet by spectroscopic analysis, then no terrestrial fires could be lighted, for a spark would produce a catastrophe in which all living things upon the earth, if not the solid earth itself, would be destroyed.—*Richard A. Proctor, in Saint Pauls Magazine.*

Diving for Amber.—The labor required is of the severest kind. The "strong-boned, iracund" peasants, described by Carlyle, the descendants of the ancient Cures and Samates, men often of reckless and adventurous antecedents—smugglers, perchance, on the border-land of ancient Poland, who have pursued their calling with the Cossack bullets whizzing round their heads—these are fit material for the recruits whom the diving adventure of the amber reef at Brüsterort enlists in its service. The costume of the diver is as follows: A woolen garment covers the entire body. This is again encompassed by an India-rubber dress, made in one piece, but differing in shape from the old-fashioned diving-dress, and allowing the diver to lie at full length. The helmet, also, is of a novel construction. Firmly fastened to it, and resting on the shoulders, is a small air-chest, made of sheet-iron. This chest is connected with the air-pump in the boat above by an India-rubber tubing, forty feet long, and with the diver's lungs by another India-rubber tube, the mouth-piece of which is held by the diver between his teeth; the whole apparatus being scientifically arranged so as to admit a sufficient supply of pure air from above, and means of exit for the expired breath. The helmet is provided with three openings, covered with glass, and protected by wire, for the use of the eyes and mouth. When this contrivance has been screwed on to the person of the driver, a rope tied round his waist, and half a hundred of lead attached to his feet, shoulders and helmet, he is ready for his plunge. Down, fathoms deep, he descends into the amber world. He stays there, may be for five hours at a time, hooking, dragging, tearing the amber from its bed with his heavy two-pronged fork. Often it resists his utmost efforts. However cold the weather may be, these men of iron strength will come up from their submarine labors streaming with perspiration. The overseer stands in the boat to receive the amber from their pockets. In case he should wish to ascend before the usual time, the diver has to close his mouth and breathe five or six times through his nostrils, by this means filling the apparatus with air, which will bring him to the surface without other assistance. The diving-boats are manned by eight men each—two divers, two pairs of men who work the air-pumps alternately, with their eyes fixed on a dial-plate, by which the supply of air is nicely regulated, one man to hold the safety-rope attached round the diver's body, and haul him up at the slightest sign from below, and the overseer. Accidents are said to be very rare; but, as an instance of the daring character of the men employed, it is related that a plot was detected not long ago among some of them for a nocturnal descent to a spot they had carefully marked, in order there to collect a rich treasure on their own account unknown to their employers.—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

A Glimpse of Fashionable Life in the Time of George III.—When the late Earl of Harrington was a leader of the fashions, (being at that time Lord Petersham,) the evening full dress of fashionable gentlemen's legs consisted of pantaloons fitting close to the shape, and tied with this ribbon rather tightly round the ankles. The color was either black or buff, though sometimes white; but black predominated, as best calculated to conceal imperfections of contour. Lord Petersham, being an Adonis in form, usually appeared in white or buff pantaloons. One evening, however, he suddenly "led off" a new style which very few ventured to follow, and presented himself at an elegant soirée in flesh or blush colored "tights," the effect of which we leave to be imagined. His Lordship calmly justified this startling novelty by saying that buff or white, toward the close of an evening, more especially after dancing, had a tendency to look like a not very nice flesh color, whereas his present innovation gave the effect of freshness, as from a bath. Some people considered this justification as rather equivocal. It was given, however, with a mild imperturbability not to be conveyed by written words; and, in any case, he did what he pleased, like Brummell, who preceded him, always finding admirers, and in most cases many followers. He was residing at this period in St. James' Palace, where George III. had given him a suite of apartments. He held, I believe, some kind of office at Court, but, whatever it was, his Lordship never did any duty.

Returning once from a ball which had lasted a whole Summer's night, and much beyond, Lord Petersham sent away his carriage, preferring to walk home in order to enjoy the refreshing coolness of early morning—say 6:30 A. M. or perhaps 7 A. M.—and on the way he met the King and Queen walking arm-in-arm up Bond-street! None of the shops were open. Their Majesties were going to see Miss Linwood's Exhibition of Tapestry, which at that day was in the neighborhood of South Moulton-street or very near Oxford-street, and the royal couple had no doubt sent to Miss Linwood to be open at that very early hour. It thus happened that they were met as Mr. and Mrs. Guelph, walking like *Darby* and *Joan* arm-in-arm up the street, at the vacant and silent hour of seven in the morning. The early habits of the royal family of that day were, however, well known. Lord Petersham was a great favorite with "Farmer George and Snuffy," (as their Majesties were not unfrequently designated in irreverent caricatures of the period;) his Lordship therefore stopped on meeting the homely pair, and they had a chat for ten minutes, while here and there a shop-door began to yawn, and the drowsy shutters of one or other of the great fishmongers and fruiterers were slowly moving down, in expectation of the market-carts from Billingsgate and Covent Garden. But there were no street passengers to admire or wonder at Lord Petersham's "fleshings." Such a picture as this group presented, if painted and exhibited at the present time, would no doubt be denounced as an incredible invention.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Bismarck and Von Moltke.—But, as I have said, I was eager to see Bismarck; and, as the Diet of the Empire was then sitting, (about the middle of May,) there could not be much difficulty about that. I attended the Diet regularly, both at that time and afterward, about the middle of June, on my return from a short flight into Russia, and had the good luck to see and hear the great Chancellor on several occasion. I did not, indeed, hear any of his great speeches, but, from what I have read and from what I heard from others, can form a good idea of his character as a speaker. But it is not necessary to hear him speak in order to be impressed by the feeling that you are in the presence of a great man. His personal appearance at once stamps him as the leader of the congregation. When I saw him first I was sitting in the gallery behind the Speaker, directly opposite to the elevated bench on the side of the House where the members of the Imperial Council or Senate (Reichsrath) sit. On this bench the central seat belongs to the Chancellor, and it was empty when I entered the gallery. I had not watched long, however, before a tall, broad-browed, broad-chested, truly Neptunian man, in a military dress, entered and took possession of the empty seat. I asked, Is that Bismarck? and received the answer which I anticipated. I then set myself to watch and study him with as much scientific observation as I was ca-

speak to... I had spoken to BISMARCK, and thought I understood something of the stuff of which he was made. He sat for an hour the image of concentrated business and energy, signing papers, reading telegrams, giving intimations to attendants, now looking to the right hand, now to the left; again crossing his arms before his breast, as if buckling down his natural impatience of a sedentary position, altogether as if he preferred the rattling thunder-car of Jove to the soft-padded chair of the Chancellor. Such a man certainly will never fall asleep, nor allow any other person to fall asleep, wherever you plant him.

Less prominent than BISMARCK, but very regular in his attendance as a member of the Diet, was VON MOLTKE. I never heard him speak; I believe he speaks seldom, and is even less than BISMARCK, naturally, a speaking man. His handsome physiognomy is known to all Europe from the windows of the print-seller; if BISMARCK has somewhat the look of an English bull-dog, VON MOLTKE has certainly the look of an English gentleman; tall, slender, somewhat stiff and formal in appearance; not in manner, perhaps, to those who know him, but merely in outward attitude. He does not look like a soldier, (BISMARCK has much more of that,) but rather smacks of the student, the literary man, the Professor; he is the thoughtful strategist, not the stormy combatant; the mathematician, not the engineer; the architect, not the builder; not the woodman who fells the trees, but the master of the forest, who, according to a well-calculated plan, marks out and numbers the trees that are to be felled.—*The Dark Blue.*

THE LAST HOURS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.—But the end of all was at hand—her trial and death. No one could be found bold enough to defend her, and the tribunal was obliged itself to appoint counsel. It was on a dull October morning that she was conducted from the Conciergerie through the dark winding passages of the ancient monastery in which the trials were held. The Hall of Convention is a large, gloomy apartment, with sparse and narrow windows, through the dusty panes of which the dull yellow light without creeps sluggishly. A few dimly-lit lanterns are scattered here and there, but the atmosphere is heavy and foggy, and half the hall is indistinct and full of shadows. On the lower benches sit the butchers with their blood-stained aprons, and long, sharp knives gleaming in their belts. Above them sit the *tricoteuses*—terrible as the Parcæ—weaving the weft of fate; some have cards in their hands, upon which, by the prick of a pin, they count the votes for and against as they are declared from the Tribune. Everywhere are scattered scowling faces eager for the blood of the unhappy woman. From without come the murmurs of the savage crowd, threatening death to those deputies who dare to vote against the condemnation of "l'Autrichienne," and as the doors open and shut, their stir and fierce cries surge heavily into the Court. The trial lasts three days. On the last day the proceedings begin at noon and last until 4 the next morning. All these hours the Queen of France stands in the hot polluted atmosphere, without aught passing her lips. Burning with thirst, she begs for a drink of water; no one dares to stir, lest he should be marked as a suspect. Faint and exhausted, she asks a second time, and then an officer of gendarmes, in whose heart a spark of humanity yet lingers, puts a cup of water in her eager, trembling hands. A howl of disapprobation follows the act. He will be dismissed, but history will immortalize him. The indictments against her are numerous, some absurd; for instance, one charge is the number of shoes she has worn out! The money she has distributed in charity is charged against her as bribes to buy over the people. To all her answers are calm, simple, and concise. At length HÉBERT accuses her of having corrupted her own child. At that horrible charge a shudder runs through the Court. She is silent, but the muscles of her face quiver. The question is pressed, and then, with a heaving breast, she turns upon her accuser with sublime indignation, crying: "If I have not answered, it is because nature itself revolts against such an accusation brought against a mother. I appeal to all mothers who are here—is it possible?" A murmur runs through the Court—even the furies of the guillotine are softened by that pathetic appeal. Calmly she listens to the sentence of death, and leaves the Court without a murmur. It strikes 4 as she is conducted back to her cell. A few hours more, and the tumbril takes her to the Place de la Révolution. There, facing the gardens of the Tuileries, the guillotine raises its grisly head, and there, facing that palace, whither she had been conducted by a King amid the acclamations of a nation, surrounded by adoring nobles who would have risked their lives a thousand times to win a smile from her lips, consort to the heir of the most splendid throne in Christendom, young, dazzlingly beautiful, splendid in jewels, buoyant with happiness, knowing sorrow only as a name, a prematurely-aged woman with white hair, a pallid, worn face, furrowed by tears, attired in filthy tatters, lays her weary head beneath the knife, amid the obscene songs, the execrations of the vilest of the human race; and the body of her who for thirty-five years had reposed upon velvet and satin is thrown into a ditch, and there consumed with quicklime.—*Temple Bar.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF PAGANINI.—He was a Genoese by birth, having first seen the light Feb. 18, 1784. As early as the sixth year of his age he evinced so remarkable a talent for the violin, that a teacher was found for him in the person of JEAN SERVETTO, who is said to have been a player of little merit. That, however, could have been of no moment, since he remained under him but a very short time. GIACOMO COSTA, director of the orchestra and first violin in the principal churches in Genoa, was next intrusted with PAGANINI's musical education, and under him he progressed rapidly. At this period, ALEXANDER ROLLA was justly esteemed the first violinist in Italy; and PAGANINI, though yet but a boy, expressed the most lively desire to be placed under the guidance and direction of so competent a teacher. To gratify this wish, he went to Milan. But already this genius, who was destined to effect a revolution in his art, was unable to submit to the established forms of the schools which had preceded him. Disputes constantly arose between master and pupil concerning innovations, which the latter could only as yet conceive, without being able to execute them in a satisfactory manner, and which were condemned by the severe taste of the former. PAGANINI soon abandoned himself in solitude to the researches with which his mind was occupied, and he then formed the plan of the studies that are known by his name, wherein he proposed difficulties which even he himself could not surmount without immense labor. While, however, immersed in such inquiries, he suddenly interrupted them—leaving the possibility of increasing the resources of the violin to be at a future time considered—to study with the utmost seriousness, and patience the works of CORELLI, VIVALDI, TARTINI, PAGNANI and VIOTTI. His chief object in doing this was to ascertain the successive progress of his instrument. He afterward, with the same patience and assiduity, familiarized himself with the works of the best French violin authorities.

At the age of twenty-one (A. D. 1805) he entered the service of NAPOLEON's sister ELIZA, Princess of Lucca and Piombino, in the capacity of concordist and *chef d'orchestre*. In consequence of a wager, he one night led an opera and played a solo upon a violin having only two strings—the third and fourth. This was the origin of those *tours de force* which he was afterward in the habit of making upon that instrument, and which, in his youth, as afterward, he carried so far as to lay himself open to the charge of charlatanism. When the Princess ELIZA became Grand Duchess of Tuscany, PAGANINI followed her to Florence, where he became the object of general admiration, which was carried indeed to such an extent, as to have been termed little else than fanaticism. His talent kept developing itself daily in new forms, but he had not yet discovered the means of regulating its exercise. In 1810 he had, however, so perfected his mechanism, that he gave for the first time, at a Court concert, his variations on the fourth string, the extent of which he had carried to three octaves by means of harmonic sounds. This novelty had a prodigious success, especially when he made it public at a concert given by himself at Parma, Aug. 16, 1811. From that date PAGANINI's remarkable career may be said to have commenced. Year after year he went from place to place in Italy, and thence to Germany, creating a furor in most instances, but astonishment, at least, in all.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian* gives the following wholesome advice to those of our citizens who may be brought in contact with the Russian Grand Duke during his stay in this City:

"The elaborate preparations in progress for the entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, show that the young man will not enjoy much peace or real liberty in our glorious Republic, whatever other good things he may find prepared for him. Fortunately, both for him and for us, the arrangements are not in the hands of our City fathers, and will therefore be more likely to escape the vulgarity and bad taste for which their entertainments are noted. But we fear the honors of the occasion will be very foolishly overdone, and that all shoddydom will be most unnecessarily and dangerously excited by the visit of this scion of royalty. Intelligent foreigners, who at home hear only of our passion for liberty and hatred of all that has to do with empire, are very much puzzled and surprised, when they come to this country, at the popular passion for royal personages of all sorts. They see our young women rave at the very idea of the approach of a prince, and older heads, with a reputation for balance on most other subjects, quite turned by the visit of some unfortunately royal young man, on whom the destinies of an empire are good-naturedly said to depend. We suppose a good deal of this may be justly set down to a natural and not unwholesome craving for the ideal and picturesque, for which our leisure, workaday, republican institutions afford so little opportunity; but the popular worship of station, position, wealth, power, without regard to the moral or intellectual quality of the company in which they are found, must be admitted as the principal factor in this ridiculous American fawning and toadyism. We hope New-York will set the other cities of the country an example of moderation and good taste in the offering of her hospitalities to the Grand Duke, that, at the close of his visit, he may, if he choose, find some reasons for respecting, as well as liking, the great American public."

Of female extravagance the *Methodist* says:

"We venture to doubt the statement, so often repeated, that women generally, or American women in particular, are extravagant. Women, it is true, are the slaves of conventionalism, and obey the commands of fashion even when those commands are felt to be a burden and a weariness. If they are thus obedient to fashion, the other sex exacts the obedience, and the error is therefore common to them both. But women are by nature economists. They give an attention to details which to men is well-nigh impossible, and it is in such attention to the minutiæ of living that economy has its origin. In the majority of instances, women are the correctors rather than the promoters of extravagance. Many a young man has found a prudent wife to be in this particular the best of teachers. It is true that the prosperous classes in America indulge in expenditures which many times are inconsistent with prudence, and at all times are hurtful as examples to society. But this passion for display is as often stimulated by the ambition of men as by the extravagance of women. In all such lavishness, men, as a rule, lead the way. So long as social position is determined by expenditure, and not by culture, taste, and worth, so long will both American men and women be under strong temptation to spend with prodigality. But we protest against the habit of attributing to the one sex alone a fault which, wherever it exists, is common to both. What we need is a truer social standard. Most women feel the hollowness of a life of display, but obey because society obliges. We wish that more of them would rebel and liberate their sex. It would be then seen that thousands of them comply with the world's exactions, as to fashion, under protest, and are living in the bondage of fear to that indescribable entity sometimes contemptuously styled Mrs. Grundy, but more soberly called the world. Must it ever be so? Is there not for them some hope of deliverance?"

The *Churchman*, in considering the different ways in which conventions are of assistance to the Church, says:

"The Triennial Convention is a great safety-valve. The steam makes a terrible hissing in getting out during the usual three weeks. Unsophisticated people imagine there is going to be a great explosion. Those acquainted with steam-engines know that there is no danger of an explosion when the steam is escaping. The noise is their assurance of safety. Boilers explode when all is quiet, when the smothered bubbling and boiling can find no vent. The danger is in the silence, not in the noise. We may confess the noise a nuisance, we might be very glad to get on without it, but we may well tolerate it for the sense of security it gives us. Now, merely considering the legislative function of the General Convention, we agree that 100 members make the Lower House too unwieldy. For that matter, the dispatch of what is technically called business would be facilitated by reducing the number to 100, and still more by reducing it to fifty. But for the other, unconscious uses, the House is not too large, nor likely to be too large for years to come. As a great arena of free speech and free discussion, as a great mart for the exchange of ideas, the General Convention will be better with 400 members than with 200. It has all the elements now in the Lower House of a great popular assemblage of the Church—a Church Congress more than a Church Council. The quiet retirement and privacy of the Upper House are enough to guard us from haste and rashness. But the Lower House must, more and more, with its open sittings, with the agents of the telegraph and the Press upon its platform, become a great, free, and, perhaps, somewhat tumultuous Church assemblage, all the more useful for certain highest uses, because it is too large to be manipulated, too tumultuous to be controlled, too headstrong and powerful to be handled by any one man or any clique of men. We should be sorry to see its numbers lessened, or its character as a great gathering of brethren changed. Already its meetings concentrate the attention of all thoughtful people in the land, in the Church or out. The weight of character it presents is not equaled or approached by any ecclesiastical assemblage in the country. We cannot afford to lose from its floor those who give it its weight of influence. We cannot afford to make its business a mere routine, to lessen its numbers, curtail its speech, or convert it into a mere committee of the Church for making canons and passing resolutions. We have been providentially led into the possession of a great power in the utterly unexampled constitution of our General Convention. It is effecting purposes far beyond what those who formed it dreamed. It is wise to recognize these unspoken purposes, and wisely use them."

The *Tablet* thinks that the decision of the Bishops at the Episcopal Convention on the subject of infant baptism, cuts that Church off for ever from any assumption of Catholicity:

"The opinion of the Bishops is decisive against the party that contend that where the formularies of the Protestant Episcopal Church are silent, or ambiguous, the authority of the Catholic Church may be appealed to as obligatory. The Bishops show by their opinion that they know no Church authority beyond that of their own Church, which, like the English common law as practiced in the Anglo-American colonies prior to independence, still binds our Courts where not overruled by statute. The Bishops recognize no common law of that sort, and consequently give no countenance to the theory that their Church is a branch, even a reformed branch, of the visible Church Catholic. It is decisive against the so-distant Catholic party among Anglicans and Episcopalians, and proves, as far as the opinion of the Bishops goes, the Protestant Episcopal Church is really a Protestant Church, holding from the Reformation, and is by no means the continuation of the Catholic Church in England that preceded it. It should put a stop to the Catholic assumptions of Protestant Episcopalians, and to the assertion we sometimes hear, 'I am a Catholic, but not a Roman Catholic.' The day for that absurdity has gone by. The Convention in its present session has settled that question, and declared, practically, that nothing can bind the conscience of Episcopalians when their own Church is silent or ambiguous. Thus, in view of the controversies within that Church, is not a little, and implicitly at least condemns the so-called *Catholicizing* party. In this declaration of the Bishops as in their proposed prohibition of Ritualism, we see the reassertion of the Protestantism on which their Church is based. The Episcopal Church is and always has been a Protestant Church, as much so as the Lutheran or the Presbyterian, and its Catholic pretensions as a visible Church were always absurd."

The *Congregationalist* has the following concerning the Conference of all the Churches of that sect throughout the country, at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 15th of next month:

"In one sense the first business of the Council will consist in pondering the question, To be or not to be: whether it shall carry out the intent of its projectors and provide for the stated recurrence of such gatherings after the manner of our State Conferences, or make its final dissolution a part of ecclesiastical *hari-kari*. On this question there is likely to be a difference of opinion. Some persons in the denomination fear a permanent organization, and others hold it as the one thing needful. It should be borne in mind that the draft of organization adopted by the preliminary Conference in Boston, last December, contemplated permanency. But of course that draft will be at the disposal of the Council itself to modify essentially, or set aside altogether, as it chooses. We hazard nothing, however, in saying that there is a large, and we think, a growing sentiment in favor of a stated, though not too frequent, national council, and we shall be surprised if any result short of this shall flow from the deliberations at Oberlin. But whether this council shall be the first of a series to continue indefinitely, or the last of its kind for years to come, there are grave topics awaiting its consideration, and important affects for it to accomplish. The objects designated at the preliminary conference are 'to express and foster the substantial unity of our Churches in doctrine, polity and work; and to consult upon the common interests of all our Churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources,

and their relations to all parts of the kingdom of Christ.' This outline is broad enough, certainly." ...

The fire at Chicago has been the light by which many previously unnoticed facts have been discovered. The *Golden Age* in mentioning this, says:

"One of the most striking facts illustrated by the fires which have destroyed so many cities and desolated such vast districts of country, is the close community of our interests and relations as a people. Scattered over a great continent, covering forty States, with all varieties of climate, soil, productions, with as many nationalities represented in our population as there were colors in Joseph's coat, yet we are one people, with almost absolute identity of interest, spirit, and aim. This process of unification goes on so silently and steadily that we fail to notice it, until some signal circumstance tilts society on end so that we can see what the deposit is made of and means. These appalling conflagrations flash their lurid lights across the country, and down through all the strata of our world, revealing the fact that, in spite of all the diversity of our pursuits and the rivalries of our cities and the clashing of our corporations, we are already one people, and every city and hamlet in the great North-west has its place and function in the industrial and political organism. Financially, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco have been burned in the Chicago furnace. There is hardly a business firm in either of these cities but was scorched, if not crippled, by that conflagration. New-York, it is on Lake-street and Madison-street and Chicago-avenue, as well as on North River and Broadway. There is not a counting-room in this city whose books were not singed and whose resources will not be taxed in consequence of that disaster; there is not a family in the nation but will feel the effects of it perhaps for years to come. And yet this tangible result of these conflagrations only hints at their wonderful revelations of personalities and human sympathies. Who has not a friend made houseless and poor by these burnings? If not a relative or personal acquaintance, the losses and sufferings and untold calamity fall the less intensely only to weigh upon the whole mind and heart with a general burden of grief, and press the tenderest and costliest sympathies out in contributions. The losses of one are the losses of all, and the ashes of these Western cities have sprinkled the continent with sorrow. America is one. Politicians may declaim as much as they please about the dangers of consolidation. We are consolidating every day into a nationality, a unity, a life. Even enterprise binds us more closely together. Every railroad is a new bond of fellowship. Every book brings our minds into communication. Every Church cements hearts that were divided. Every new social, moral movement develops this wonderful humanity whose thoughts and sympathies embosom millions, making each share the experiences, and dilate with the joys, and throb with the hopes, and sink with the sorrow of all the rest. One life ripples in all our veins, and beats in all our hearts, and leaps to our lips, and sinks and rises in the strains of despair or exultation. And not entirely wasted is the costly oil of the lamp which has shown us how strangely we are knit and compacted together as a nation and a people."

EYES AND EARS.

A Day's Observations in an Infirmary—Sufferings of the Poor.

The most delicate organs of the curious machinery of humanity are the eye and ear. Both are so indispensable to the soul that their slightest disarrangement is full of dire consequence to their owner. Difficult of manipulation by even the most skilled surgeon, the charge for the most trifling repairs to either is beyond the means of the poorer classes. Therefore are they blessed indeed in this City by the existence of an institution where treatment and medicine can be had for nothing. The Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Second-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, was endowed by charitable persons fully apprised of its need.

Out of the light into the darkness was literally the condition of the visitor when the front door closed behind him and he stood in the hall, the other day, conversing with the resident surgeon. A short pause, broken by the voice of the doctor, requesting him "to come on," sufficed to enable the new comer to find a new focus, and out of the dimness find light enough to pick his way to the dispensary door. Here he found a large room with blue blinds upon the windows, settees and a number of persons of every age and sex, with bandaged eyes, seated silently awaiting the hour of noon, when the surgeons would arrive to minister to their ills. The stillness, like that of an empty church at twilight, was broken now and again by an asthmatic cough and an infant's sharp cry of pain. Having plenty of time before us, the doctor took us to the rooms above, wherein were many sufferers. The first entered contained a number of men, who, stretched upon small beds, were just discernible through the darkness. The light of day was carefully excluded, and that of fading day or just before the dawn, produced by opaquely-colored shades. The same perfect, almost painful, quiet reigned here as below. Some of the men lay face downward, suffering much, no doubt; others sought repose in various postures. To one of the patients, JOHN LAPE, of Connecticut, the visitor spoke in a subdued voice:

"What is the matter with you, JOHN?"

"My eye was nearly blown out with gunpowder, Sir, when I was helping to sink a 'blast' in a quarry. I have been at the business for upward of fifteen years and (with a sigh) was always lucky until this time."

This was a singular case. The powder injured the lower lid of the man's left eye, so as to turn it inside out. An operation was performed by slitting the cheek from each corner of the eye triangularly downward and pushing the incised section up until the eyelid was turned back to its place, and strapped there until the incision filled out and healed. DR. SINCLAIR pronounced it entirely successful, and indeed nothing was visible but a slight swelling upon the lids. The poor fellow has long ceased complaining. Into another room on the same floor we went. The blackness of night was here. The window screens were opened, however, and the visitor was introduced to an old man, who with one eye bandaged up sat on the foot of his bed "spinning a yarn" to a room-mate. His trouble was *glaucoma*, which had deprived him of sight almost altogether. He was improving, however, and quaintly informed the doctor, when the light struck into the room, "that the window had sashes." The old gentleman became communicative, too, and, speaking of his troubles, said: "You see, Sir, if I may be permitted to put in a word or two, my belief is that this ere 'glauconny' was caused by looking too much at the sun. In 1806, you know, there was a great eclipse. Well, along about that time I was a younker and kinder inquisitive. So hearin' tell on the great eclipse I took to lookin' at the sun, expectin' to see one every day. I was only six year old then; but my eyes hev allers been weak since." He, too, is doing well. Turning to his roommate, a Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, whose age is in the neighborhood of fifty, the stranger was informed that "he was a successful case of cataract removed." The man told his own story. "I kem to this place, Sir, last March, as blind as a bat. Glory be to God! My little girl had to lead me. Shure, I couldn't see a sthim. Could I, Docthor? But I'm going to tell you the greatest miracle you iver heard. Bedad, Dr. DELAFIELD, God bless him, operated on one eye, and in four weeks from the day I kem here, a blind man, I walked home myself, able to see and find my own way. Then I came back and had the other one operated on, and now I can see wid both eyes. Shure, did you ever hear tell of such a thing in all your life? Stone blind six months ago, and now I can read every figure on that box there widout glasses." His voice failed him here, and the excess of joy and gratitude to heaven and the "good docthor," as he called the operator, overcame him.

On the floor above, the female wards are located. The same stillness, the quiet proceeding from intense suffering, prevailed. One young woman sat in an arm-chair with both eyes covered. She suffered from kerato-iritis, by which one eye had been destroyed altogether—the other nearly so. A very curious operation had been performed on the useful optic, which might be termed, for the sake of clearness, raising the blind of the brain's window. It consisted of the removal of a portion of the iris so as to admit the light through a clear part of the cornea. The doctor said it was generally successful, as in this case.

Noon having arrived, a visit was paid to the Dispensary for out-door patients, some of whom were left below on going upstairs. There they were seated in rows near each doctor's table. Now a man was called by one of the surgeons. He had granular lids and came to have them cauterized. The surgeon turned the upper lid inside out and applied either blue-stone or some liquid caustic, which seemed to give the poor fellow much pain. Again, a woman was treated for the same trouble, granulated lids, which appeared to be

the principal affliction of the attendants. ... deed, the other disorders were many, but ... ... must be. All the patients were of that class who live from hand to mouth and cannot afford to pay doctor's bills. There were many children of all sizes, and it was especially distressing to watch the struggles and hear the cries of the "weeny" little things when under the hands of the surgeon. For instance, one little girl, two years old, perhaps, who had been to the Infirmary before, kicked and screamed when she saw the surgeon. The mother, turning her back to the "nasty doctor," who sat beside them, began to soothe the babe, quietly pushing it backward until it fancied security its little head rested on or between the medical man's knees. Thus, with feet and hands held fast, she remained while the caustic was applied quickly to her eyes. A few screams and muffled cries were heard, and the mother and child departed. Patient after patient was treated. Some were burned, others taken into a chamber with black walls, where, by means of an artificial light and the ophthalmoscope, traces of disease were discovered in the eye. Nearly 200 were treated between 12 and 1½ o'clock, and in the afternoon, from 2 to 4, those with diseases of the ear were likewise disposed of. Of this latter class there are not many persons. The greatest number suffer from catarrh of the middle ear, and kindred discharges. They are generally very obstinate in character, and number about fifty cases daily throughout the year.

In the Infirmary today are 27 men, women, and children under surgical care; during the past half year 6,230 have received aid for eye disorders, and 1,670 for those of the ear. It is in its functions as a hospital that the Infirmary needs aid. The physicians who attend are of opinion that if poor people who come to them for aid could be taken in and properly attended to, their eyesight, which is often lost, would undoubtedly be saved. In the hope of stimulating charitable gifts for this purpose the Directors have adopted a plan by which any one giving $4,000 to the institution shall have the right of keeping one patient under its care in perpetuity, and his name shall be attached to the bed he shall control forever.

"CHEAP JOHN."

Who He Is and What He Does—A Sketch of the Cheap Stores in the Bowery—Queer Scenes and Characters.

Very few people know who "Cheap John" is, though he is quite a character on the east side of town, and in his own neighborhood no one is more popular. Cheap John is simply a cheap dealer in miscellaneous goods; at least he announces himself as such, though other people's opinions may greatly differ from his own on that subject. A study of the tribe—for there are many Cheap Johns—well repays the intelligent observer, for there are many new phases of human character to be found in the stores where these "cheap" fellows hold forth.

A pedestrian passing through Chatham-square on any fine evening will naturally be attracted by the brilliant appearance of two or three stores, nearly in a group together. The interiors of these places are lighted up with a multitude of gas lights, and the fronts are painted a glaring red color, covered with the most brilliant varnish that can be obtained. A singular peculiarity of these ancient marts is the utter absence of any doors or windows, all such appliances being constructed on the movable principle, only to make their appearance after midnight when Cheap John can find no more customers and must shut up. Along one side of the store, usually on the left, runs a long, narrow gallery for the leading salesman, the front being carefully boarded up from the floor. Behind this are ranged shelves, full to bursting, and containing a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends of all sorts and descriptions. Cutlery adapted to table wear and the forecastle glitter in these shelves in great profusion. The remainder of the store is also well filled with goods of a more bulky description, and are under the careful watch of a score of clerks who keep a sharp look-out for any stray and thievish hand among the crowds of people in the store. These Cheap Johns do an amazing business, and evidently make money, judging from the manner in which they increase and multiply.

Strolling into one of these places a few nights ago, the writer found Cheap John up to his eyes in business, and goods were going off at an astonishing rate. A glance round the store revealed a curious picture. The narrow shelves behind the gallery were filled with cutlery, socks, mufflers, gloves of all kinds, braces, neckties, bottles of perfumery, cakes of fancy soap, boxes of blacking, shoes, slippers, caps, toothbrushes, cards of buttons, papers of pins, and, in fact, nearly everything known in the wholesale trade as "notions." Huge jack-knives, that looked tough enough to cut either a straining-rope in a gale, or the salt-horse to be found in the cook's galley by poor Jack as he goes through the perils of his toilsome life, were comfortably packed away by the dozen. Their neighbors on the shelf above were dainty little pocket affairs, glistening in mother-of-pearl handles and silvered tips. Near by lay bundles of table-knives and forks, all set up on end to economize space, with here and there a stray package of carving-blades, making the whole look like a row of soldiers drawn up in battle and properly officered, the colored labels carrying out the idea most admirably. A little lower down bulged woolen socks, the ends vainly looking for escape, while gaily-colored braces dangled over them in artistic fashion. Razors with white handles, looking as like ivory as bone could do, and black handles, not at all like ebony, were also there. Combs of bone and rubber lay on another shelf, some being bound with brass, others with tin, and still others furnished with handles convenient for the pocket. Soon the eye became wearied by the diversity and complication of the stock, and wandered away to the opposite side, where were stored ready-made clothing, of all shapes, styles and patterns, samples being conveniently suspended at intervals in order to attract the eyes of purchasers. In the rear, and beyond the crowd who filled the front of the store, were more goods, in huge piles, all awaiting the call of the salesman. In every direction were large placards containing the words "Cheap John," in big black type, and looking very much as if they had been dropped from some theatrical bill. Nestling among these placards were other and smaller ones, each announcing some decided bargain.

But it was the crowd of buyers and the salesman which formed the chief point of attraction for the visitors, for both were unique in their way. On one side, and almost directly under the salesman, stood two Portuguese sailors, dressed in new slop suits, shiny to a degree, and their ears ornamented with silver rings. Behind them stood a perfect specimen of the American tar, his neat naval uniform showing off his stalwart figure to great advantage, as he leisurely lolled against the railing. By Jack's side was a coal-heaver, all begrimed with sooty particles, a short black clay pipe firmly clenched between his teeth, from which he puffed vigorous clouds of evil-smelling tobacco smoke. Further in was a group of the genus rowdy, full of fun because they happened to be sober, though it was easy to see that they could be reckless and brutal when inflamed with liquor. On the opposite side of the store, and impudently perched on a bale of goods, were a couple of mischievous boys, who amused themselves with tormenting a sedate-looking longshoreman, on whose well-patched suits a few stray bits of raw cotton betrayed the nature of their day's labor. The remainder of the audience was made up of a miscellaneous gathering, evidently drawn for the time from their miserable haunts in the neighboring tenement houses, and only seeking to while away an idle hour.

Cheap John had only just commenced operations, and was standing a row of hats ... in a very unmusical manner, he meanwhile summing up the people before him, intuitively picking out the probable buyers, and keeping a sharp look-out for any stray comers, who might hesitate for a moment at the entrance. Suddenly breaking up his song with a hearty uttered chorus, the salesman produced a bundle of socks, from which he pulled a few pairs, and held them up to the gas-jet before him. "Here you are, tiptop woolen socks, the best in the market, and warranted to wear well; two pair for twenty-five cents. You can't get them for that anywhere else. Who'll have 'em?" A deep silence followed, only broken by a faint laugh from the Portuguese. "Oh, you haven't the money, eh?" sneered John. "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do; you can have 'em for nothing." Nobody offered to accept the gift, probably knowing Cheap John too well for that, especially as he contemptuously flung the socks on the counter and walked away, singing a fresh song not suited for ears polite. Then he changed his tactics and began over again by saying that the bundle was all he had in the store, and that they really were not worth buying, as they were all moth-eaten and rotten, "which was no doubt the truth. I tell you what it is. I wouldn't buy them. They're no good. You could'nt put 'em on, they're so rotten. Now who'll have a couple of pair for twenty-five cents. Now I'll be liberal. You shall have four pair for fifty cents." This transparent offer appeared to be highly relished by all, and the Portuguese purchased four pair each. Another and another of the crowd became purchasers, until the bundle was exhausted, when the salesman coolly produced a second bundle, stating that he was "only a-lying" when he said there were no more. This proved a decided hit on John's part, for the joke was accepted, and more of the socks were purchased. Finding at length that he actually could sell no more of them, John broke into another song laudatory of himself, and produced some knives, which he warranted to cut anything, from a plug of tobacco to a nail, and by dint of his rough raillery and sheer impudence he succeeded in disposing of several. Razors, mittens, shirts, comforters, suspenders, soap and similar articles, were offered in rapid succession and as rapidly sold, the money coming in at a surprising rate, judging the spectators by their outward appearance. No matter what Cheap John offered for sale, some one was sure to buy before he gave it up. Sometimes he coaxed, but oftener he scolded and abused his auditory. Now, they were too poor to afford a luxury, and straightway a customer presented himself as though bound to assert his solvency. Again, John would insist that it was absolutely necessary that the goods offered should be sold; first because, they were so cheap, and second that nobody could afford to do without them. Every art thus exerted secured its success, and for an hour the sales followed each other in astonishing rapidity, and the crowd of customers changed continually, each new comer being quickly caught by the eye of the salesman and as regularly victimized by specious bargains in goods probably unsalable in open market.

These Cheap Johns do an immense amount of business and realize large profits, as their stocks are made up from job lots picked up at auctions, clearing-out sales, or clever purchases of unsalable stocks at wholesale houses. They generally succeed in getting a better price for their goods than regular retailers can secure, and thus are ignorant poor people induced to part with their slender earnings through the seductive raillery and chaff of the salesmen, who apparently adopt the business as a regular profession.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Adjutant-General of the State announces that the following recommendations of the Military Examining Board, appointed by General Orders, No. 14, series of 1860, Military Code, are approved and confirmed:

That the following-named officers be retained in the service, viz.: Capt. John J. Sauvan, Third Regiment Infantry; Second Lieut. Anton Roll, Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.

That the resignation of First Lieut. J. T. Schmidt, Adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, be accepted, and that he be discharged from further service in the National Guard.

That the following-named officers, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, their commissions be revoked, viz.: First Lieut. George Spori, Third Regiment; First Lieut. Jacob Hay, Fifty-fifth Regiment; First Lieut. John Gutweiler, Fifty-fifth Regiment.

That, on the recommendation of the brigade and division commanders, the resignation of Major Joseph Fleischel, First Regiment Cavalry, be accepted "for the good of the service."

That the commissions of the following-named officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in not appearing for examination as directed, viz.: First Lieut. Michael C. Brennan, Third Regiment; First Lieut. Daniel Barnes, Thirty-fifth Regiment; Capt. Wm. J. Clark, Fifty-fourth Regiment; Capt. Daniel O'Niel, Fifty-fourth Regiment; First Lieut. Emil Knecht, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Second Lieut. Chas. A. Wagner, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Major Michael R. Quinn, Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade; Capt. Philip Wackerman, Battery B, Artillery, Second Division.

Gen. Cooke, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued a general order announcing the death of First Lieut. Wm. Atwood, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who was lost on the steamer *Coburn*, and making appropriate and honorable mention of the character and services of the deceased.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*, who accompanied the President to Maine, thus pleasantly speaks of the Bangor militia: "Those who had not had some official connection with the State militia, as organized under the new law, little dreamed what progress had been made toward arming and equipping ten companies of as fine looking fellows as ever shouldered a musket. The companies, as a general thing, appeared with comparatively full ranks. Indeed, I believe the companies averaged nearly seventy men each. The battalion was reviewed by Gov. PERHAM and staff, and, certainly, the marching and bearing of the troops were far superior to anything I ever saw done by militia, and fully equal to many reviews and parades I have seen by the disciplined troops of which we boasted so highly during the war."

The Fifty-first Regiment expected to be reviewed by the Governor at Syracuse last week, but were disappointed by his non-appearance.

The Adjutant-General of Virginia has issued an order stating that hereafter the several companies of light infantry which have been commissioned in the One Hundred and Second Regiment of the line, shall constitute the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers in the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Virginia Militia. It is usual to consider "regiments of the line" as regulars, and this is the first time that such troops were reduced to militia.

A Court of Inquiry has been appointed to convene at the Armory of the Washington Grey Troop to-morrow evening, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the conduct of Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Ninth Regiment, on the 12th day of July, 1871, and the facts and circumstances connected with the presentation by Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Ninth Regiment, of a bill for medical attendance and services for payment by the State of New-York, and also give their opinion upon the facts which may be developed. Detail for the Court—Lieut.-Col. N. Gano Dunn, Eighth Regiment, President; Major James T. Kilbreth, Judge-Advocate.

Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Ninth Regiment, has been released from arrest, and will assume command of his company until further orders.

Col. Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has decided to remain in command of the regiment, at the urgent solicitation of the officers and men. We hope to see an earnest effort made to fill up the ranks.

Gen. Sheridan has relinquished his superintendence of the police affairs of Chicago, with which he had been charged by the Mayor during the past two weeks of excitement and confusion—the necessity for military assistance having gone by.

One regiment in each brigade has been detailed as the special guard of honor to the Grand Duke Alexis on his arrival. They are the Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second. This distributes the honor equally in the division.

A Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. Col. Unbekant (Eleventh Regiment) will convene at head-quarters, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M. The detail for the Court is Gen. W. G. Ward, First Brigade; Col. F. W. Sterry, Sixth Regiment; Col. W. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment, and Major George R. Schufflin, First Brigade Staff, Judge-Advocate.

Capt. Henry Miller, of the Ninth Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

Between 600 and 700 men are now employed at Colt's armory, and the variety of manufactures is almost as great as the number of men. There are now being made there revolvers of all styles and sizes; the famous Gatlin guns for our Government and the Russian Government, and the new seal-locks for the Post-office Department, of which 5,000 have been made, and 15,000 more have just been ordered.

THE FAIR.

Closing Days—Attractions for All Classes—Unabated Attendance of Visitors.

The manifold attractions of the American Institute Fair still continue to draw large crowds daily and nightly to the monster Empire Rink. The rush of spectators appears to be even greater at the present time than when the Fair opened its novelties to the public nine weeks ago, and it is probable that its popularity will keep increasing until the 4th proximo, when the Exhibition will be closed until the Fall of 1872 once more brings it into existence. The popularity of the Fair of the present season is best illustrated by the fact that the attendance of paid visitors for the past nine weeks has averaged 2,000 a day, while the members of the Institute and their friends, invited guests and exhibitors have numbered as many more. It is an agreeable task to stand on the threshold of the Rink and study the different sort of people who pass through to the interior. Farmers, who have doubtless read of the enormous products which the Fair was to contain months in advance, patiently wait at the crowded door to gain admission; they are readily recognized by their rustic dress, and the kindly and honest country look which fills the faces. Wealthy agriculturists, eager to witness the numerous new implements and patent wares of which they have heard, appear at the entrance in large throngs. Troops of little ones, marching behind the benevolent manager of some juvenile institution, also present their childish faces at the gate of admission, and impatiently stamp their youthful feet because they are detained until tickets can be obtained from them. The crowd of people at the entrance-door is further swelled by gentle dames and gallant gentlemen from the neighborhood of Fifth and Madison avenues, and by persons from less aristocratic localities. Inside of the immense Rink are contained articles and curiosities which are calculated to interest persons of all classes. Here are to be seen the latest and most surprising inventions in the way of science; the newest kind of patents of every description; the neatest sort of juvenile toys; the most unique variety of domestic wares; in fact, everything which the juvenile heart or the mature may wish for, from a patent rocking-horse to a steam-engine, a fancy sewing-machine or a magnificent billiard-table. Persons of a scientific or mechanical turn of mind can find amusement in looking through the Department at the extreme eastern wing of the building, where they will find a vast variety of new patents, from LYALL's wonderfully-constructed positive motion loom, and ANDREWS' centrifugal and special pumps, to the latest description

of wood-splitter, and the stout frame-work of iron termed the stone and ore crusher, which the owner announces will grind the hardest quartz to powder by its one passing through the breaker. Housewives will discover attractions in the latest kind of cooking-stove, spring bedstead, easy rocking-chair and culinary ware, while juveniles will be entertained with CRANDALL's fancy perambulator, velocipede or jumping-horse. For fashionable young ladies there are a great number of things to allure the eye and captivate the fancy, which is likely to be wearied at the excitement and the fresh novelties which present themselves on every side before the inspection is half over.

In a former notice of the Fair, slight disparagement was cast on FARNHAM's tooth lozenge, which is used for beautifying and preserving the teeth. It is but simple justice to state that this lozenge is recommended very highly by those who have tested its qualities, and that it deserves all the praise which has been bestowed on it.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Curious Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thanks of the whole people are certainly due to you for the manly and I may well say single-handed fight you have made against corruption in the City and County. At last there appears to be a fair prospect that thieves, even in the highest places, will be brought down to the level of convicted criminals.

Recently a new phase of City swindling has shown itself, and at the head and front of it stands a wealthy citizen—himself ostensibly a tax-payer, and for a large figure. Of this you have as yet said nothing. Let me call your attention to it. It should not pass thus, for though it has not and will not now succeed, yet the attempt has been made and that attempt ranks in infamy with any of the accomplished swindles of TWEED, GARVEY, INGERSOLL & Co., &c. I allude to the bill for appraising the City property presented by Mr. CORTLANDT PALMER and his associates, $182,000, work well paid for at about one-tenth that sum; and it has even been stated that this was only one-half of the sum for which the bill was originally made out. Now we all know that but for the recent exposures of fraud and high-handed robbery through your columns, this bill would in all probability have been paid. Failing that, stand up Mr. CORTLANDT PALMER with your co-scoundrels TWEED & Co. at the bar of the people and make answer.

Mr. CORTLANDT PALMER is the associate of Mr. TWEED in at least one enterprise "we wot of." Go to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, and there you will see a magnificent pile rising from the ground, destined to be one of the greatest ornaments of the City, and I trust in spite of its paternity, a blessing to the citizens at large. I refer to the Manhattan Market. It is said that this is a private enterprise conducted by business men, and it is true of the President of the Company that he is a rising man, young, energetic and respected in the commercial world. Among the directors are gentlemen of equally enviable position and respectability. Can he, can they afford an association, even for a great public need, with such other directors of the Company as appear? Mr. CORTLANDT PALMER, the great Appraiser; JOHN NAVARRO, of the water-meter swindle, already shown up in the TIMES in connection with TWEED; ALECK FREAR, associated with the fore-named in the same swindle, and one of TWEED's principal fuglemen, and Mr. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., son of the great robber.

It seems to me time for men, who have character and standing to lose, to cut loose from associations so tainted and so foul, even if such association is for a great public benefit, apparently. Surely, your great work will not be fully accomplished until all such men are forever debarred from association with gentlemen of known honesty and character.

Accept renewed thanks for the good you have done, and a hearty wish that you will persevere till all the thieves, high and low, are wiped out.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

The Mayor's Grand Juries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the announcement recently published unofficially, and in a very quiet manner, to the effect that the Grand Jury had failed to find a bill of indictment against OAKEY HALL and his associates, but that it had passed a vote of censure only upon them, it became of interest to the public to know how Grand Juries are organized, and hence, how this particular Grand Jury came to be packed.

By the act of 1862, chapter 496, section 1, it is enacted that a list of not less that six hundred or more than one thousand names should be selected from the lists of petit jurors for the time being, by a Board, to consist of the Mayor of the City, the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, (INGRAHAM,) the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, (BARBOUR,) the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, (CHARLES P. DALY,) the Recorder, (HACKETT,) and the City Judge, (BEDFORD.) This Board are to meet on the first Monday in September in each year, while within fifteen days thereafter the above lists are to be prepared. Then, subsequently, and previous to the beginning of the Fall Term of the various criminal Courts, thirty-six names from the above selected six hundred or one thousand are to be drawn by the County Clerk, in presence of certain designated Judges, &c., to act as Grand Jurors.

Now I am told that the above officials, in view of the charges against OAKEY HALL expected to be brought before the Grand Jury they were then organizing, and as an act of courtesy toward that individual, their fellow official, recently waived their right and duty of doing their share toward selecting or discriminating from among the names of petit jurors the six hundred to go into the box for drawing Grand Jurors, and allowed Mayor HALL to name the whole list—certainly a very touching and elegant act of courtesy.

If this fact is true—and doubtless some of the Committee of Seventy know whether it is or not—either one of these delicately courteous officials is too courteous to receive the votes of the Reformers for re-election. One of them (Judge CHARLES P. DALY) is up for re-election now, by universal nomination, but I should like to see Reformers drop him. Let Tammany elect him if it chooses. ***

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While thanking you for having on a recent occasion accorded me a space in your paper, I ask permission to reply to an article in your issue of the 26th inst.

Having perused with much interest the argument of your correspondent "Laic" on the baptismal office, I must beg leave to differ from him in some points.

In the first place, I do not think it is probable that the proposed amendment will fully content those who desire the alteration. It may satisfy them for a time, but having been successful in this instance, they will, in all likelihood, attempt to procure further concessions. There is no denying that there is a spirit manifested by certain persons in the Church which would ultimately divest it of all the characteristics which distinguish it from the various sects by which it is environed. This spirit has been shown in attempts to do away with all restraint whatever, and to lower the significance of the sacraments, regarding them as merely symbolic or memorial.

Secondly—That while perfectly conscious that the baptismal office is not intended to teach doctrine, I hold that the priest who administers the rite must be aware that the subject matter of the ceremony was framed in harmony with the doctrine, which your correspondent says is taught in the "articles of religion." There is nothing in the baptismal office which conflicts with the doctrine set forth in the twenty-seventh article; for, on the contrary, that very obnoxious expression, "regeneration," is therein contained. Why, then, should one who is presumed to have subscribed to the thirty-nine articles object to use the same word in the administration of the sacrament of baptism? Surely such objection is a virtual denial of the said article, and such denial is incompatible with one's position as priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Third—I am willing to admit that the aforementioned obnoxious expressions are not essential to the integrity of the office, and that baptism, when administered simply in the name of the Trinity, is equally efficacious; and for this very reason it is that I have not been able to appreciate the logic of those who desire the proposed omission. If baptism, when performed as mentioned above, effects all that it possibly can, why should any conscientious scruples be occasioned in the use of any language of the Prayer-book, which is simply explanatory of the formula, in perfect consonance with the "articles of religion," and in harmony with Scriptural teaching.

Fourth—I maintain that the fact of the diversity of opinion on the question of baptism held by the clergy constitutes no reason for altering the words in the office, for it would be practically impossible to amend the Prayer-book so as to suit the seven different theories referred to by your correspondent. Furthermore, a diversity of opinion exists in regard to many other questions beside baptism, and these various theories are held also, in regard to the language of the Bible. Since, then, the same or equivalent words are used in the Prayer-book, why should its wording be changed? Is not the same latitude possible to be exercised in construing the language of the Prayer-book as in interpreting that of the Bible? A change of words cannot, then, satisfy the consciences of those who desire the omission of a word in the Prayer-book which they are obliged to make use of in the Bible.

Conservatism, though in science and politics an enemy to progress is, I consider, a very good thing in religious matters. If Protestants were more conservative, they could more successfully combat error and prevent the spread of infidelity. "Let us," as a distinguished clergyman observed, "cling to the good old paths, which turn neither to the right hand nor to the left."

With your correspondent I have perfect confidence in the ability of the councils of the Church to conduct, to a proper issue, all questions of omission, or alteration of words; for I think that the majority of the Church is essentially conservative in its character, and objects to innovations.

E. H.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1871.

The Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the list of nominations for Assembly and Senate, published in your issue of this morning, I notice that while Tammany has made but five nominations for Senator, or one for each district, the Anti-Tammany Associations have made sixteen, or an average of over three. In the twenty-one Assembly Districts, Tammany has as yet made but sixteen nominations, while its opponents have already made thirty-seven. Is Tammany so weak that the Reformers can afford to indulge in personal or political prejudices, by nominating candidates against WM. M. EVARTS, DANIEL F. TIEMAN, CHAS. O'CONOR, &c.? Can you, through the columns of your paper, which has already done so much for this City, suggest some means by which the strong opposition to Tammany, which pervades every class of our citizens, can be used to send an Anti-Tammany delegation to the State Legislature from New-York City, instead of being wasted in such an idiotic and disgraceful manner?

REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

Queer Practices at the City Hall—Unusual Charge for a Marriage Certificate.

Alderman SCHLICHTING yesterday performed a marriage ceremony in the City Hall, the attendant circumstances of which were of unusual novelty. The contracting parties were Mr. WILLIAM FLORY and Miss BERTHA FRINKE, and the witnesses, Messrs. EMIL FRINKE and EDWARD SCHOTTE. Everything passed off exceedingly pleasant in the presence of a small company of lookers-on, until the blank certificate was filled out, and politely handed by a City messenger to the newly-made bride. The groom asked what was the fee, to which the messenger unblushingly replied "five dollars." Mr. SCHOTTE then exclaimed, "five dollars! why, three years ago I only paid $1." Hardly were the words out of his lips, before the messenger, with an angry expression, replied: "Well, then you shan't have it," and rudely snatched the document out of the bride's hand. The groom then offered a $10 note, expecting, of course, to pay the amount Mr. SCHOTTE, his friend, had paid three years previously, but to his amazement the messenger returned but $5, and refused to make any other arrangement. The newly-married couple, not wishing to experience any further trouble, took their certificate and departed. Mr. SCHOTTE came to the TIMES Office, and after making his statement, returned in company with a reporter, who inquired into the charge. Mr. HARDY, of the City Hall, labored to show that there was no legal fee for such service, and the officiating Alderman received none; but the messenger (handsomely salaried by the City) usually charged a fee of $5 for his "trouble," which consists of riding up to the Board of Health Office and registering the certificate. The latter functionary then endeavored to compromise the matter, and offered to refund a portion of the amount if the married couple would themselves return and demand it. Mr. SCHOTTE departed, carrying with him a supreme contempt of the Tammany locofoco.

Arrests, Inquests and Accidents.

The fourteen persons captured by Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Friday night, in the keno saloon at No. 164 Crosby-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and were all discharged except ALBERT DEMPWOLF, proprietor and ANDREW JUDD, who was turning the wheel when the officers entered. These persons were held in $500 bail each for trial at the Special Sessions.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of BERTHA SMITH, the child who committed suicide by taking Paris green. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of ROBERT BURNS, of No. 330 Second-street, who committed suicide by shooting himself, as previously reported in the TIMES. The evidence showed that the deed was committed while deceased was laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.

JOHN KELLY, aged twenty-eight years, of No. 107 Delancey-street, died suddenly yesterday in the Tombs, where he was confined on a charge of disorderly conduct.

WM. H. CURLEY was charged at the Tombs Police Office yesterday with stealing sixty pairs of shoes, worth $150, from WM. ROSS, of No. 19 Murray-street, and a quantity of leather of the value of $75 from ARCHIBALD MOGAL, of No. 19 Spruce-street. FREDERICK W. DESSIT, of No. 68 Fifth-street, was charged with purchasing the leather, knowing it to have been stolen. Both were committed for trial.

The Alleged Extortions of Civil Marshals—How Justice is Administered in the Mayor's Court.

A case came up, a few days ago, in the Mayor's office, or what might, perhaps, be called the Mayor's Court, wherein Col. JOLINE usually presides, illustrative of many others occurring daily, in which Marshals of the District Civil Courts are charged with extorting from citizens fees far above the amount allowed by law. MICHAEL O'GRADY presented at the Mayor's office an affidavit, in which he charged H. MURPHY, a Marshal of the Third District Court, with deducting from the proceeds of an execution for $100 $1, $6 as fees, while at the same time he (the Marshal) as O'GRADY was informed, had already collected $2 from the judgment debtor as fees; that, subsequently, MURPHY held an execution against him, (O'GRADY,) and because the latter would not pay him $10, instead of about $2, his legal fees, he removed a barrel of brandy under the execution, and subsequently, on the demand of Mr. SPELLING, his attorney, refused to furnish a bill of fees.

Mr. MURPHY was cited to appear before the Mayor and duly presented himself in the presence of Col. JOLINE. The charges contained in O'GRADY's affidavit, having been read to him, he denied their truth, except his refusal to render a bill, and that he excused, on the ground that he was sick at his home when the demand was made. On the part of Mr. O'GRADY, Col. JOLINE was then asked to swear MURPHY, and question him on oath, or else compel him to furnish his answers to the charges by affidavit. This Col. JOLINE refused, saying that he had no authority. The result was that MURPHY's word was accepted in preference to O'GRADY's oath, and the charges dismissed.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Convention.

The annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, held under the auspices of the Delta Chi Chapter, Cornell University, completed its session at Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday. Delegates representing every prominent American college were present. The exercises opened with the "Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March." The President, Hon. SAMUEL T. HUNT, briefly alluded to the past, present and future of the Fraternity, its position in American colleges, and the vast influence it wielded in the collegiate world. Prof. BRAINARD E. KELLOGG, of the Alpha Chapter, delivered an oration, the subject being "Style Makes the Man." President WHITE extended the privileges of the University to the Convention, and at 10 P. M. they assembled in the "Halls of the Cascadilla," and the hours passed merrily away in festivities and song. The present membership is about 5,000.

A Woman Charged with Bigamy.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, a woman whose maiden name was JANE HANNA, was charged with bigamy. In October, 1868 she was married to NAPOLEON LA FRES, and lived with him for about a year, when he removed to Albany. In June, 1871, she married a man named GUSTAV BOAK, who is at present employed as engineer in the Woman's Hospital, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street. She was locked up to answer in default of bail.

A Daring Attempt at Robbery at Brooklyn.

The grocery-store of HENRY VERBRUGGE, at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Canton-street, Brooklyn, was broken into yesterday morning by a young man named MCCORMACK, who, finding one of the clerks lying in the store, presented a pistol to his head and threatened his life if he dared to speak. Having thus secured silence, he proceeded to rob the money-drawers, where he found about $200, with this sum he was about to decamp, when an officer appeared upon the scene and arrested him

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unflagging energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed attention will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an abridged report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is preeminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......[illegible]
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.......[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.......[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).......[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.......[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).......[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).......[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.......[illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.......[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,30 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President has appointed Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving.

The Supervisors in the county in which Chicago is situated are endeavoring to gain the assent of the Legislature for the issue of a new loan of $1,000,000 to meet the outstanding debt of the place.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an address to his constituents at Greenwich, England, yesterday, in which he spoke in the highest terms both of the present Ministry and the Queen.

It is reported that the revolutionary party in Mexico have taken the town of Saltillo, and a large quantity of provisions.

Viscount CHOISEUL, the French Envoy at Florence, has resigned his position.

The laborers in the town of Chemnitz, Saxony, have made a demand for higher wages and a reduction of daily labor to ten hours, failing to meet with success in their demand, they have made a strike.

The Pope has agreed to accept the Bishops appointed by the King of Italy, but will not acknowledge DOLLINGER or any of his advocates.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the week ending yesterday, $3,073,[illegible].

Controller BRODHEAD has decided that Fleet Pay-masters have no right to more retired pay than ordinary Pay-masters of twenty years' service.

Mr. D. L. LANE, of Portland, was yesterday nominated by Gov. PERHAM, of Maine, for Judge of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

There have been two deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C.

A stack at the iron furnace of ANDREWS BROTHERS, near Youngstown, Ohio, exploded yesterday morning. The effects were terribly destructive to the surrounding buildings. Nine men were seriously injured, and two have since died. The loss is $70,000.

Under date of the 6th of October, the Consul at Funchal, Madeira, reports as then in port, three steamers of the Russian Fleet, having on board the Grand Duke ALEXIS, and that they expected to sail for New-York on the 9th of October.

The State Auditor has filed bills in the Circuit Court at Cincinnati, looking to the dissolution of the Knickerbocker, Equitable, Garden City and Commercial Insurance Companies—these Companies being bankrupt.

The propeller *Dean Richmond* was burned on Mud Lake, Michigan, on Thursday morning, while lying at anchor. She was bound down from Duluth with a cargo of 23,000 bushels of wheat.

The races at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, were resumed yesterday. Four races took place, but as the track was heavy from the recent rains, very poor time was made.

The members of the Washington Bar met yesterday in the Chamber of the Supreme Court in that place, and after several addresses had been made, passed resolutions highly commendatory of their late associate.

Private RYAN shot Sergt. WILSON, of Major BURT'S company, at Laramie City, Wyoming, yesterday morning, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Los Angeles advices say that the Police force acted disgracefully in aiding and abetting the rioters in the recent disturbance there. One of the rioters was arrested yesterday for stealing a diamond ring from the finger of a Chinese doctor who had been hanged. Another, a German, was arrested for robbing the trunk of one of the victims. The citizens are forming a military company to prevent repetition of such scenes.

The murder of KATE LEEHAN, at Boston, is still involved in mystery. Chief of Police SAVAGE requests any information calculated to throw light upon the matter.

The 30th of November has been appointed Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

The stockholders of the Pacific and other San Francisco insurance companies, excepting the People's, assent to assessment to meet their liabilities promptly and continue business.

In the Cortes, at Madrid, on Friday, a memorial from the Government was read, announcing that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year had been about $62,000,000, and that the Colonial deficit for the year would amount to about $11,000,000. The Government asks for a credit of 100,000,000 of pesetas [about $20,000,000] for military purposes.

Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTIN, D. D., died at Washington yesterday. He had a long time occupied a prominent position in the Presbyterian Church, and was several times Chaplain of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The first rain of the season fell at San Francisco yesterday.

The Progress of the Exodus.

How quickly brother follows brother! GARVEY and WOODWARD have anticipated the attentions of the Deputy Sheriffs, and gone into some distant retirement, whence they obstinately refuse to return. And now the man who disdained to charge less than a thousand dollars for a chair, the indorser of millions on behalf of half a dozen dummy tradesmen, the chief steward and confidential agent of the great Master Thief, the illustrious INGERSOLL, has also departed. TWEED can dispense with the companionship of GARVEY and WOODWARD before a Court of justice. The presence of INGERSOLL seems to be essential to him. Accordingly, the "Boss" was greatly perturbed over the announcement of his flight, and stoutly maintained that he would be on hand when wanted. We sincerely hope so. It is not good for public or private morality either, that the robbers of the City Treasury should be allowed one after another to slip through the meshes of justice. It will doubtless be a lesson for all future reformers to strike swiftly and to strike home, but it will also render the example which the citizens of New-York intend to make of the whole gang of Tammany thieves a less salutary and lasting one. And so we trust that the "Boss" may still be potent enough to summon this sneaking rascal INGERSOLL to his side once more, and retain him there while the entire fraternity of public swindlers are made, for the first time in their lives, to do the State some service during a protracted term at Sing Sing.

TWEED doubtless wants INGERSOLL to back him up in his peculiar line of defense, that the checks traced into his possession were merely payments for borrowed money. The "Boss" will, of course, profess the most childlike ignorance of the fact that the indorsement of twelve of the KEYSER warrants amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and in whose proceeds he participated, were forged. Also that the warrants of the mysterious J. A. SMITH were indorsed by ten different people, while some half dozen of those against the name of J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON bear spurious signatures. TWEED deposed under oath that he was innocent of all participation in the profits of the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the *Transcript* Association, and yet received through his creature, WILBOUR, in one day, $184,333 as his share of checks for $804,296 paid to these concerns. His statements in relation to his share of the plunder sanctioned by the Special Board of Audit are, therefore, likely to be heard with considerable incredulity, both by the Courts and the people. We fail to see that INGERSOLL's evidence would help him out of the difficulty, and as that individual is directly responsible for J. A. SMITH and his nine "doubles," besides a multitude of other things not susceptible of explanation, he will probably determine to face, in the congenial society of GARVEY, the rigors of a Canadian Winter, rather than the awkward cross-examination of the prosecuting officers of the State.

While TWEED is rapidly sinking to the plight of the dying *Marmion*, and beginning vainly to inquire whether none whom all his frauds have nurst can be found to perjure themselves once more on his behalf, it is highly essential that the slyer rascals, HALL and SWEENY, should not be permitted to escape scot free. Whether HALL's "take" from the plunder of the Special Board of Audit should be fully disclosed or not, it is beyond all question that he was the chief accessory to the crimes of the others. He knew of the swindling business he was engaged in. A word from him could have stopped it all, but neither before nor after the fact, has he done anything save to defend the other plunderers and display unlimited "cheek" toward the people whose trust he has so basely betrayed. TWEED cannot come out of the Courts a convicted thief without HALL sharing the full measure of his condemnation. Nor should it be possible for SWEENY to avoid sinking along with both to the lowest depth of social and political infamy. He contrived the cunningly-devised laws which helped these men to plunder under cover of legislative enactment. From the infamous juggle of the Broadway Railroad scheme to his latest share in the drawing of the Two per Cent. act, his public career has been a record of low cunning and shameless corruption. He draws thirty thousand dollars a year (four times its value) for the rent of an armory, whose lease was antedated, and for which a year's rent was received before it was occupied. This man has grown rich on the spoils of the tax-payers and must be made to disgorge and suffer punishment like the other criminals.

With the Courts rests the righting of the most shameless catalogue of wrongs ever inflicted on a free people. To the Legislature is committed the task of providing against the repetition of such wrongs in the future, as well as of delivering us from the gross anomaly of being unable to depose the officials who have swindled us. The nomination of such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR in the Assembly district misrepresented by the notorious TOM FIELDS, and the acceptance by SAMUEL J. TILDEN of a similar nomination in obedience to dictates of the most enlightened public spirit, are therefore encouraging symptoms for the future. The Democracy of the State has much to atone for. It allowed Tammany to become what it is, and though it has found the organization to be a political *Frankenstein*, it still hesitates about repudiating its hideous creation. Such nominations as these must, however, be ranked among the fruits meet for repentance. While TWEED is able to boast, however, "this will not injure my chances for Senator," there is not much for honest Democrats to be proud of.

Housekeeping Waste.

The biting air admonishes us that Winter will soon be here, with its increase of all household and personal expenses. Food, clothing, warmth, and house-rent (by reason of increased necessity of repairs) all cost more, very much more, in Winter than at any other season; and even water, from the increase in plumber's bills owing to the vicissitudes of temperature, is then more costly than at any other time, at least in cities. And notwithstanding a healthy trade, and a hopeful feeling among business men, money will be scarcer this Winter than it has been for sometime previously. And now it is especially a time for us to consider the truth that "the prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on, and are punished." There are thousands and tens of thousands of households in the City of New-York and its neighborhood in which judicious saving, which would not in the least diminish physical comfort, or materially abate enjoyment, would add greatly to the ease of mind, the self-respect, and thus the real respectability of all concerned. This saving must be made by the housekeepers, which truth, when they read it, many will resent, and many will meet with an answer somewhat of this kind: We admit that it is very desirable to save, for the cost of living has frightfully increased; but we cannot do so; first, because our servants are so wasteful, and will heed no remonstrance; next, because our husbands provide for us in the most wasteful way, just "ordering" from butcher and grocer as we need, and not going about and buying in quantity here and there to the best advantage. To which plea, admitting, partially at least, its truth, we rejoin, with our first utterance upon this theme, that for this grave trouble in housekeeping, housekeepers are themselves to blame.

It is true, and it cannot be too strongly asserted, that nowhere in the world is housekeeping so wasteful as it has become in the northern part of the United States during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and nowhere there is it quite so wasteful as in New-York. A French artisan's family could live with comfort on what is needlessly consumed, or at least paid for, in the house of many a New-York tradesman or professional man whose income is so small and so precarious that he should live with the closest economy, and not pay out a dollar for which he does not receive a dollar's worth in what is necessary for the comfort and well-being of his family. A great deal of this loss is due to sheer recklessness on the part of servants. They do not have to pay for meat, flour, eggs, butter and sugar; the coal bills and the gas bills do not come to them; neither those wonderful mysteries, the plumber's bills; and so they consume the viands, and the coal, and the gas, not only as if the supply was inexhaustible, but without the least care to get any good out of them; and they burn up ranges, and cooking utensils, and burst boilers and water-pipes as if they had the Ring to pay the piper, or at least the plumber. Not only so, they send away largely from all that is provided for their masters' households to their kinsfolk and their friends.

This is no new revelation or manifestation. It prevails to a certain degree wherever there are masters and household servants; but nowhere else with anything like the freedom with which it is done here. It is true that our housekeepers generally labor under the disadvantage of being served by those who are neither of their race nor their religion; and that the latter, in addition to other temptations to waste and pilfering, take a delight in spoiling the Egyptians. But, nevertheless, the blame still lies, in the main, upon the shoulders of the housekeepers themselves as a mass, the fault being a lack of a constant, daily supervision of the minutest household affairs, including an eye upon everything provided for the household, from the time when it comes in to that when it is consumed. That this is neglected by most of our housekeepers, because it is thought "too much bother" by some and mean by others, we know is true, and the few who do practice it are almost sure to find in the expectations and the habits of each new servant evidence of this neglect on the part of mistresses in general. The wives of men with moderate incomes from their business, and small property, think it fine not to know what is going on in their kitchens, or what comes into their store-rooms. This is not the way in which men keep house. On board national vessels, for instance, there is no meanness; the allowance of everything is ample, and the variety is all that could be expected; but a ration consists only of a certain quantity, and for twelve men only twelve rations are served, and every ration is inspected on its reception and is followed and accounted for, what is left over from one month being carried to the credit of the next. And this is done as regularly in vessels the whole crew of which does not outnumber an ordinary family, as in one whose complement is a thousand men. Only by this systematic management and constant supervision can that dull and inferior creature, man, manage to keep house without going straight to ruin; and we will venture to say that even woman, with her divine instincts and mysterious intuitions, cannot successfully rival him on any other principle. So long as the mass of our housekeepers think, as they do think, it too much trouble or too mean to keep a careful eye upon their kitchens, their store-rooms and their closets, and not only to direct what is done but to see that it is done according to direction, the mass of servants will be neglectful and wasteful, and waste will go hand-in-hand with discomfort.

As to provision for the household, there is the same fault, springing from the same feeling. The head of the house should be called upon to attend to none of these details. He cannot give it the requisite time and attention; and if he could he is not, or he should not be, able to do it so understandingly, or so advantageously, as his wife can, who should, in this part of their mutual business, be really his partner. He does his part well if he provides the money with which it is done. It is the woman's part to buy what is wanted for the household, and to contrive to put it to the best use. And yet what proportion of the ladies—the younger housekeepers who read this article—go to the butchers, the grocers, and to like places, and not only "order," but select, and see that they get what they need, of good quality and good measure. Do they think this coarse business not elegant enough for them? Do they shrink from the butcher's stall and the green grocer's stand? Then they must take the consequences. Let them consult a "social" caricature in a recent number of *Punch*, where they will find a bevy of Mr. DU MAURIER's elegant beauties, and learn from a man that "even the butcher's-shop is not without its poetical charm at the hour when the fair carnivora come and cater for the wants of their households." So long as our fair carnivora do not "cater," but content themselves with only eating what is bought by business-worried man, and cooked and served by servants not constantly overseen, they must make up their minds to be satisfied with bad and costly food, prepared by bad, wasteful, purloining servants.

Fire-Proof Vaults.

Lessons of all sorts have been drawn from the Chicago fire. But there is still one warning of very great significance which has not yet been sufficiently dwelt upon. That calamity went far to show that a really fire-proof building is as yet unknown to modern architecture. What is worse—and this point has by no means received the attention its importance calls for—it leaves us with a most unpleasant doubt of the security of our fire-proof vaults, as at present constructed. There are many reasons why this is the graver evil of the two. A building of this sort is, if anything, an architectural luxury, whose chief value is really to the underwriters, rather than to the owner. A fire-proof vault, on the other hand, is, for many public and private interests, an absolute necessity, if it can be had at all. But a vault which is said to be fire-proof, and is not so, is doubly dangerous, because it betrays a trust so implicit, and often so momentous. Buildings, too, can be insured, but not the valuable papers and securities, which are for that very reason placed in vaults.

Already we are in danger of being tempted to lose sight of these important considerations. We know that we have the best safes in the world. Their makers tell us so, and every fire furnishes one or other of them with triumphant proof of the superiority of his particular article. Indeed, to judge from the gushing testimonials from happy and rejoicing merchants on such occasions, one is led to believe that a fire is rather a joy than otherwise to the possessors of the various patent safes. We are even now harvesting the first of the crop of similar hallelujahs over the Chicago fire, and soon we may expect to see the shops of the Broadway safe-makers adorned with the rusty wrecks of the strong boxes that withstood the great conflagration. But in the midst of all this blowing of trumpets and general patting on the back, the ugly fact stands out that the two chief depositories of Government valuables are said to have utterly failed in the emergency. Either from the faulty principle of their construction, or its unworkmanlike application, both the Sub-Treasury and the Post-office vaults, it is reported, succumbed to the flames. In regard to this extraordinary disaster, which even yet does not seem to be clearly ascertained, and about which any statement made to-day is almost sure to be contradicted to-morrow, it is not safe to assume anything too positively. But it has been circumstantially alleged that the Treasury vault broke down and was destroyed because it was imperfectly supported, and that the doors of the Post-office vault, massive and thick as they were, were fastened at the hinges to a single brick in the walls. This may or may not be so, and damage may or may not have resulted. But the suggestiveness of the statement in either case is unimpaired. The Government has deposited in its own and many private, and doubtless less secure vaults, large amounts of securities. Does it not seem plainly imperative that an examination of these strong places, by competent experts, should be instituted at once? The disaster at Chicago, it is to be hoped and believed, will not soon be repeated. Nevertheless, an ordinary conflagration might, for want of this simple precaution, do quite enough mischief. At least the Government should take the same pains to satisfy itself of the safety of its valuables, as private business houses universally do. If we are to trust to fire-proof vaults, let them be what it is pretended they are.

M. Taine and the English Drama.

M. TAINE has discovered that good society does not go to the theatres in London, except to the two opera-houses "which are the exotic and hot-house plants of luxury, and in which the prices of admission are enormous, and evening dress is imperative." Likewise that there is no longer a national comedy in England, and that the playwrights there merely translate or "adapt" pieces from the French. In Paris there is comedy, in London there is none. Yet that dramatic feeling exists in the latter capital M. TAINE does not doubt, nor, he avers, can any one doubt who turns over the pages of a novel by DICKENS or an album by JOHN LEECH. As regards "droll personages," M. TAINE sees more of them in Albion, funny people more sharply defined, and their ludicrousness "developed even to excess," than his experience has furnished to him in any other country. Why, then, are not these absurd figures duly seized for the dramatic purpose?

The answer is, that in a great measure they are; and that the bright and penetrating Frenchman, full of thought and interest as is his essay, in this part of it sees only a half truth. Who can say that the comedies of poor ROBERTSON do not do precisely what M. TAINE says is not done? The types they so cleverly describe are national, modern, alive with genuine spirit and humor. In all fairness, as pieces of dramatic composition, will not "Caste" compare favorably with "Frou-Frou," or "Ours" with "Fernande"? Yet the four pieces may be described as coincident in the time of their production, and as just representatives of the two contemporary national theatres. Again, Mr. ALBERY may not be quite equal to wearing the mantle of ROBERTSON; yet, from what we know of "Marcelline," the latest product of the Parisian stage, "The Two Roses" will not look inferior beside it, either in point of construction, of witty dialogue, or of morals. Still, and for all this, there is truth in M. TAINE's strictures. The mass of the pieces brought out in London are taken from the French, and their average quality is by no means indicative of a high order of dramatic taste or criticism. One reason for this, often pointed out, consists in the increasing lateness of hours. People dine later than formerly, and the support of the theatres is thus made to devolve upon classes who, whatever their other merits, are not the most rigorous or sensitive judges of the stage. The Italian opera absorbs the attention of many who might rank in this latter category, and the managers, who must please their customers, aim to get wares that experience teaches them will produce that effect. If hours and habits made it imperative upon managers to throw open their doors when none but children could attend, the entertainments might be expected speedily to consist of conjuring, peep-shows, and fantoccini. In this age of knowledge and, whatever may be said in qualification, of disseminated æsthetic culture, when a given class of amusements is said to degenerate, it is merely another way of saying that for some reason the average audience has done so.

In New-York we can claim with candor that the best class of theatrical representations are those most eagerly and generously upheld. It would be absurd to say that unworthy performances are not often supported; there are plenty of people to do that too. But those things that are really of the first intrinsic merit receive almost without exception the most solid and permanent appreciation here. New-York, collectively, has beyond question a strong taste for the drama, and that this taste is likewise discriminating we have often gratifying evidence. The most cultivated and intelligent members of society do here visit the theatre, and the fact is reflected in the leading houses by a corresponding excellence in the plays set on the boards. It is a question worthy of thought whether the time is not approaching for serious effort in the way of original dramatic literature. When we observe the various signs of promise in the paths of national fiction, the portraiture of indigenous, humorous and pathetic types grown on our own soil, the outcrop of a genius for satirical design, and other tokens of things closely akin to dramatic inspiration and power, the pertinence of this question will be admitted. That America is to have a national drama of the future may be counted upon as beyond dispute; and, supposing such an institution to have that healthful effect upon society which it is tolerably sure to have when it attracts general attention, and society greatly needs the corrective, its speedy appearance is much to be desired.

Athletics and Health.

"What's birth or title, rank, renown or wealth,
Without that far still greater blessing, health?
To be or not to be then? that's the question;
What's all the world without a good digestion?"

The poet whose doggerel we here quote was attached many years ago to the staff of an eminent pill vender, and the above effort of his muse was the prelude introducing the reader to these hygienic gems. Apart, however, from such mercantile considerations, these homely queries suggest a good deal, and are well calculated to make men pause and ask themselves whether, in pursuing objects in life, to the detriment if not to the destruction of health, they are not playing a very foolish part—more so, perhaps, than has hitherto come home to them. What, indeed, is all the world without a good digestion, and how many of the busy men who daily tread the flag-stones of Wall-street and Broadway possess that great desideratum?

"I am never ill," said a business man one day, in reply to a country friend who was rallying him about his looks. "No, but you're never well," was the emphatic rejoinder. It was too true, and the pavement-treader was silent. It is this sort of "not-quite-well" existence which thousands of men in New-York lead. If a friend inquires how they do, the answer would be, "Quite well, thank you," but in their secret hearts they own that they are not so. Their appetites have to be coaxed, and exertion is often an effort.

In a few weeks more the close season will set in, and the opportunities of out-door exercise will be fewer than ever, while the digestive organs will be tried by the stiflingly dry air of stoves and flues and fusty rooms.

It is, no doubt, very difficult for busy men in large towns to procure exercise, but much more might be done in the way of well-ventilated gymnastic rooms. They would surely prove far more beneficial to those who frequent them than the enormous billiard establishments which reap such a golden and perennial harvest throughout the City. While athletics properly pursued are of advantage to all sedentary people, and have in some cases actually restored men to vigor from a miserable state of nervous exhaustion, they are especially useful to clerks, and others who are bending all day over ledgers and correspondence.

A gymnasium exists in the Young Men's Christian Association, but more institutions of the sort are needed. There can be no doubt that severe mental labor requires the rarest and most enduring bodily strength—namely, strength of the digestive organs and nervous system; and this is almost impossible in the case of a man who hurries up and down in a crowded car, and hangs all day cramping his chest over a book. If some of our hard-working lawyers and anxious business men were to turn in for an hour's work with the clubs or the foils, and then take a warm bath and rough rub down before sitting down to dinner, they would find their digestion and nerves in vastly better order than at present. To quote once more our poet: What is all the world without a good digestion, and why not go the obvious way to gain it? It is worth the sacrifice of many thousands of dollars.

Hilton and the Printing Company.

Notwithstanding the bad company Judge HILTON keeps, and the charges that have been made against his management of the Park Commission, it has been loudly asserted on his behalf that he is an "honorable man." No pains have been spared to "whitewash" his record, and if the attempt has not succeeded it is not for want of effort, but because the "whitewash" was "too thin." It is a matter of curiosity to the public, however, how it happens, if Judge HILTON is the high-toned, pure-minded patriot that he is represented by the friends of the Ring to be, that he orders all the blank-books, stationery, &c., &c., required for the Park Commission, from the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company.

These corporations have been proven to be engaged in an extensive system of swindling the City and County. Everything connected with them is tainted with corruption. Yet Judge HILTON, as the representative of the Park Commission, continues to afford them the same facilities for swindling the City in the supplies furnished to his Department, which it has been shown they have abused with other Departments.

This is a matter upon which an explanation would not be at all out of place.

The Latest Evidence Summarized.

The leading facts proved against our City rulers cannot be kept too clearly in view. Divested of a mass of details and explanations, the labors of the Investigating Committee give the following as the new form of the indictment:

	Cost.	Value.	Deficit.
Court-house and repairs	$12,416,982	$2,000,000	$10,416,982
Armory repairs	3,200,000	250,000	2,950,000
Occupied armory rents (two and a half years)	476,500	222,500	254,000
Unoccupied armory rents (two and a half years)	190,000	....	190,000
Lumber account	460,000	48,000	412,000
Printing, stationery and advertising	7,168,212	1,300,000	5,868,212
Total	$24,911,544	$4,822,500	$20,089,144

In these amounts we have adhered to the exact figures and estimates of the Committee, unless in the case of the armory rents. Messrs. PEARSALL & SOLOMON do not make any report as to armories which are not occupied. We have made a distinction between those in use, and the cases where rent has been paid for empty rooms, showing the result as above. This, be it noted, takes no account of official sinecures, or of half a dozen other sources of plunder not yet fully inquired into. The proof that upward of twenty millions of dollars have been stolen from the tax-payers during the last two years and a half is bad enough, but it is not more than half of the truth which has yet to be laid bare.

Tammany is becoming very disreputable indeed when even the *Express* disclaims the title of being its friend. It even begins in a halting, hesitating way to claim that it has always been on the side of the Reformers. If the *Express* wants to earn any distinction in this direction, it must make an effort to adjust its long arrears of duty unperformed. Let it print our disclosures of Ring frauds, which have never yet appeared in its columns, and then let it find anything half as conclusive against any Federal official or Republican politician whatever, and the TIMES will certainly give the facts equal prominence, and comment upon them as they may deserve. This will be better than inarticulate mumblings about the "Radical knaves and thieves," whose undefined forms so persistently haunt the drowsy imagination of the *Express*.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Great Demand for Workmen—Insurance Rates—New County Loan Desired.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The *Tribune* this morning editorially announces that 500 to 600 additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the Winter at from four to five dollars a day, and that 2,000 carpenters can find employment through the Winter at high wages. In March there will be employment for twice this number in both trades; also, workers in wood and iron, plumbers, gas-fitters, and all kinds of metal workers will be wanted.

In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor MASON, to-morrow will be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The Chicago underwriters held a meeting, last evening, when they unanimously agreed upon the following schedule rates of insurance: On elevators, 5 per cent.; on buildings, 4 per cent. and 3½ per cent. on the contents; on brick packing-houses, 3½ per cent., and the same rate on the contents; the rate on frame packing-houses is not stated; on lumber-yards, 2½ per cent.; on brick buildings, 3½ per cent., and the same rate on the contents, and on frame commercial risks, when built according to specifications, 3½ per cent., and the same rate on the contents.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee requesting the Governor of the State to recommend to the Legislature the granting of authority to Cook County to issue $1,000,000 of bonds, to draw not over seven per cent. interest, and running for twenty years, to apply toward meeting the bonds and orders now outstanding and approaching maturity, the interest on the same to be applied to rebuilding public buildings and to meet the deficiencies of receipts for the next two years. The action on the application to the State Auditor to dissolve the Republic Insurance Company and appoint a receiver has been postponed by the Circuit Court, it having been stated that the Company has taken action looking to the collection of unpaid stock and notes.

Foreign Subscriptions.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Mansion House fund for the Chicago sufferers amounts this morning to £42,250. The Belfast subscription is reported at £5,000. Very liberal contributions have been received from the towns in Ulster.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops to the Convention.

The Work of the Conference—Review of Its Results—The Subject of Baptism—A Warning Against Ritualism.

The following is the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops which was read in the Episcopal General Convention on Thursday night:

Brethren, Beloved in the Lord:

The amazing love of our Redeemer is to be devoutly recognized in all the temporal blessings of His covenant, as well as those in which are the more glorious benefits of His cross and passion. For three years more, marked by many changes and by many extraordinary Providences in the affairs of the world, God has continued to bless us with much of earthly happiness, and with abounding mercies in the communion of His Church. Your Bishops, in addressing you once more in a pastoral letter, must begin with these devout acknowledgments, and with a confession of our great unworthiness of such distinguished favors from the Most High.

MISSIONS.

In a special manner we are called on to thank our Heavenly Father for the advancing outward growth and awakened internal life which have been vouchsafed to us; for greater measures of missionary zeal and earnestness in all those works and services which, as they are the inner glory of the Bride of Christ, so they are also her most precious adorning in the eyes of men. If we do not enter into the manifold details which this great subject presents to us, it is because we would not even seem to boast of that for which we are simply to give all glory to Almighty God.

DECEASED BISHOPS.

Two of those who united with us in our last pastoral letter are now with God. The venerable Bishops KEMPER, of Wisconsin, and CHASE, of New-Hampshire, assist in our councils no more. It is not our usage on such occasions to multiply words, whether of eulogy or regret. It is understood among your Bishops that they are not to be subjected to the judgment of their brethren in the House of Bishops, whether for praise or censure. To the bare mention of the fact that they do now rest from their labors, we add nothing therefore but the simple truth that they were eminent for piety and worth, and were greatly beloved in the Church and among their brethren in the Episcopate. Their enduring monuments are the dioceses of which respectively they were the first Bishops, and the noble works which God wrought by them, and which we doubt not will long endure to the glory and praise of His holy name.

THE CONVENTION.

The services of the Convention of which we have reached the closing hour have been marked in a very high degree by manifestations of the Divine favor and the presence of the Holy Spirit. Questions of the greatest moment and some of absorbing interest have been before us, yet nothing has disturbed the harmony of our councils, but on the contrary the marked result of our work is a degree of unity of brotherly love which cannot but inspire us with new zeal and confidence for the future. Among your Bishops, day after day, and in the midst of the most anxious deliberations, we are able to assure you that there has not been a moment of interruption to that spirit of fraternal accord on which the Lord has commanded an especial blessing. To His presence and directing grace be all the honor and praise.

The visits to our Church and our councils of eminent fathers and brethren from the Church of England and sister churches of her colonial empire have not only given a marked and peculiar interest to this Convention, but have been rendered highly conducive to the successful prosecution of its work. This being also the year of our Missionary Jubilee, it has been indeed a delightful feature of our solemnities to have among us those who have so entirely sympathized with the spirit of these occasions, and who have in many ways contributed to their happy result.

A special feature of our practical work in this Convention has been the attention given to homes and hospitals, and to the organization of woman's work in schools and institutions of mercy. These great subjects we may therefore commend anew to your zeal and wisdom, invoking the liberality and self-sacrifice without which planning and legislation can accomplish little.

In the revival of the Scriptural Diaconate of women we feel an earnest desire that prudence and good sense may so preside over every effort and in every church where such efforts may be made as to secure this blessed enterprise from all untoward circumstances, and from the evil consequences of zeal which is not according to knowledge.

THE BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

The Bishops in council, with an extraordinary unanimity, have during the present Convention set forth a declaration, touching our offices for the baptism of infants, in the following words:

"We, the subscribers, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, being asked in order to the quieting of the consciences of sundry members of the said Church, to declare our conviction as to the meaning of the word 'regenerate' in the offices for the ministration of baptism of infants, do declare that in our opinion the word 'regenerate' is not there so used as to determine that a moral change in the subject of baptism is wrought in the sacrament." This declaration was made in the loving hope and confidence that many consciences might thus forever be freed from false impressions, which have been prevalent, concerning the teachings of the Church as respects spiritual religion and personal piety. We exhort you, brethren, to be ever mindful of the tender love of our Master, Christ, for the little children, and to think highly of the privileges to which those are admitted whom, through the agency of His Church, He still takes into His arms and blesses. We entreat you to regard them as His own children by adoption and grace, as heirs of God, to be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Let them not suppose that the faith and the prayers and the obedience of little children are lightly regarded by the Father of Mercies. But remember also that baptism does not supersede the necessity of repentance, of justifying faith in Christ, growth in grace, and in that "holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." We exhort all the members of the Church fully to recognize and deeply to feel, therefore, the weight of responsibility which the baptismal covenant lays upon them and their children.

It is still true that if the baptism of infants be not recognized as requiring such godly training as may secure by the Divine blessing the submission of their whole nature, body, soul and spirit, to the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Ghost, then the mind of Christ and the purposes of the Church for the child are not fulfilled. If refraining henceforth from discussions of words in the acceptation of which there seems to be far less real disagreement than has been imagined, we might now give ourselves with one heart to the rearing of our children in the fear of God, and to securing the great work of their salvation. Then we shall have succeeded in rendering our formularies so practical and so fruitful in godliness as to elevate the whole sentiment of the Church to a lofty spirituality not likely to be disturbed by agitations to which, perhaps, we have subjected ourselves by manifold inconsistencies between our professions and our practices in the relations we bear to God in covenant.

THE RITUAL.

As we dwell on these things, dear brethren, our minds recur to others of which we must not fail to speak.

We counsel you to bear in mind that while on the one hand we must not suffer ourselves to deny any real good by reason of mere popular outcries against ritual forms, so, on the other hand, we are never to allow professions of self-denying labor and service to blind us to the actual dangers of any movement in the Church. What is known as "ritualism" is mainly a question of taste, temperament and constitution until it becomes the expression of doctrine.

The doctrine which chiefly attempts as yet to express itself by ritual in questionable and dangerous ways is connected with the Holy Eucharist. That doctrine is emphatically a novelty in theology. What is known as eucharistical adoration is undoubtedly inculcated and encouraged by that ritual of posture lately introduced among us, which finds no warrant in our "office for the administration of the Holy Communion."

Although men may, by unlawful reasoning on Divine mysteries, argue themselves into an acceptance both of the practice and the doctrine which it implies, these are most certainly unauthorized by Holy Scripture, entirely aside from the purposes for which the Holy Sacrament was instituted and most dangerous in their tendencies. To argue that the spiritual presence of our dear Lord in the Holy Communion for the nurture of the faithful is such a presence as allows worship to Him thus and there present is, to say the very least, to be wise above that which is written in God's Holy Word. For the objects of this Holy Sacrament, as therein revealed, are, first, the memorial before God of the one sacrifice for sins forever; and secondly, the strengthening and refreshing of the souls of the faithful. Moreover, no one can fail to see that it is impossible for the common mind to draw the line between the worship of such an undefined and mysterious presence and the awful error of adoring the elements themselves. Wherefore, if a teacher suggests this error by act or posture, he places himself in antagonism to the doctrine of this Church and the teachings of God's Word, and puts in peril the souls of men. In the presence, therefore, of this danger, we call upon the ministers and members of the Church to bear in mind that while they should always cherish and exhibit that true and genuine reverence which devoutly recognizes "the dignity of the holy mystery, and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof," yet it is the bounden duty of each one to deny himself the outward expression of what to him may be only

reverence, if that expression even seems to inculcate and encourage superstition and idolatry.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

In thus speaking of dangers connected with present movements in the Church, there are other points on which your Bishops must not be silent.

The first relates to private confession. Whenever a human soul is possessed by a searching and sincere repentance, and a longing for a deeper spiritual life, there come with these things a keener sense of an exceeding sinfulness of sin, and a desire for an authoritative assurance of forgiveness. And then, on the other hand, frivolous and worldly persons, simply because they desire to rid themselves of any sense of present responsibility or future retribution, seek for the same assurance. Advantage is taken by some teachers in the Church of these two entirely different spiritual states to insist upon private confession to a priest as either the absolute duty of all Christians, or as essential to any high attainments in religious life. Meantime the fact that pardon is granted to any child of God on his repentance, accompanied by prayer and reliance on the promises in Christ, as well as in the use of the means of grace, is utterly passed by. The teaching of the Church on this matter is plain and clear.

She permits and offers to her children the opening of their griefs in private to some minister of God's word. But she does not make this the first resort. She does not provide for its frequent recurrence or uniform practice; she does not impose by ecclesiastical ordinance; she does not hold or declare it necessary for the forgiveness of sins, or the attainment of high degrees of spiritual advancement; nor does she connect with it blessings which can be secured only by its observance. She simply offers and commends this privilege to those of her children who cannot quiet their own consciences by self-examination, immediate confession to God, with faith in Christ, repentance and restitution. Wherefore to make this seeking of comfort and counsel not exceptional, but customary, not free but enforced, (if not by actual law, at least by moral obligation and spiritual necessities,) is to rob Christ's provision of its mercy, and to change it into an engine of oppression and a source of corruption. History demonstrates this. The experience of families, and even of nations, shows that the worst practical evils are inseparable from this great abuse. To pervert the godly counsel and advice which may quiet a disturbed conscience into the arbitrary direction which supplants the conscience is to do away with that sense of moral responsibility under which every man "shall give account of himself to God."

WORSHIP OF THE SAINTS.

Another point of danger is a tendency toward Saint-worship, and especially toward the worship of the Blessed Virgin. The annals of our race under the covenant dispensations, as well as beyond their limits, show that there is nothing to which our fallen nature is more fearfully inclined than the worship of the creature rather than the Creator. And this propensity to evil has always found its most attractive development in a mistaken disposition to deify and adore the tenderness and love of womanhood. The error of which we speak has arisen chiefly from this propensity of our nature, and it found its apology in a perverted view of the veneration due to her whom "all generations" are to "call blessed."

There is no sin more continuously and decisively marked by the signal displeasure of God than that of idolatry in its manifold varieties. Hence, although we do not anticipate a general prevalence of tendencies to Mariolatry, which some have done much to encourage, we nevertheless feel that their slightest indication demands our immediate and decided reprobation. The bare suggestion that the intercession of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, is in any way to be sought in our approaches to the Throne of Grace, is an indignity to the one only Mediator and Intercessor which we, His apostolic witnesses, cannot too strongly nor distinctly forbid in His holy and all-sufficient name.

DEPARTURES FROM THE LITURGY.

As fostering tendencies of which we regret to see any tokens among us, we must not fail to point out the danger arising from devotional and doctrinal books, alien in their character to the whole spirit of our Liturgy, which have of late years been industriously multiplied in England and America. Such works are chiefly borrowed from sources confessedly hostile to our communion, and tend only to weaken and undermine the loyalty of our people, and especially of our youth, to the primitive faith and worship of our Church. Moreover, let it be borne in mind that the real treasury of our own devotional authors is full of all things that minister to edification, while the inspired Psalter and other Holy Scriptures, too little studied by [illegible] in this age of hurry and unrest, leave [illegible] without excuse any disposition to seek such aids as we have pointedly condemned.

The books just mentioned are not the only ones against which our people must be warned. Publications are scattered through our parishes, the whole aim of which is to undermine the legitimate authority of the chief pastors of the Church, to inculcate [illegible], to stir up strife, to excite suspicion, to advocate "the factious maintenance of groundless opinions," to lead to division and schism. It was the solemn counsel of St. Paul to "mark those that cause divisions" in the Church, and to avoid them and their teachings.

Nothing is more sacred than the popular idea that our Church is a middle way, elaborately contrived as a compromise between opposing systems. But in the nature of things, as a witness to primitive truth, she is always the subject, as was the Church in the days of the Apostles, to opposing kinds of assault. On the one side is the temper of the Jew, and on the other that of the Greek. Our conflict on the right hand and on the left is, and must continue to be, with superstition and lawlessness, irreverence and unbelief.

Now, though little alarm is felt in view of a disposition on the part of some to detract from the testimony which we are ever to bear to the "faith once delivered to the Saints," and if not to mutilate, yet to fall below the language of our liturgy, and to undervalue its doctrinal teachings, we must never forget that the peculiar dangers are [illegible] lawlessness and unbelief, and that all such detractions minister directly to the worst influences of the irreligion that cloaks itself in pretenses of "science, falsely so called." Their negative character, indeed, accounts for the fact already noticed, that errors in this direction excite little anxiety, and the habits of our people, formed necessarily under the imperfect ministrations of our ecclesiastical system, are naturally the reverse of sensitive to omissions and neglect in carrying out the system of the Book of Common Prayers. But, with increase of opportunities and of ministers, these things are less excusable. We hold that, if nothing more than what is clearly vindicated by our rubrics is to be permitted in one direction, we are bound in the veriest justice to condemn any counterpart disposition to diminish in any manner from their prescriptions as to order and worship.

IRREVERENCE AND LAWLESSNESS.

These crying evils of irreverence and lawlessness are setting in through many currents and from opposing quarters; they are, in truth, so closely connected and so invariably go hand in hand that they may well be spoken of together. The irreverence which lightly esteems holy mysteries leads directly to lawless violations of the order of their ministrations; the irreverence which scorns the due authority of those whom Christ has set for the government of the Church leads us directly to open disobedience and the [illegible] of solemn vows and binding obligations. "Despising dominion" and "speaking ill of dignities" are condemned in Holy Scripture as sins of no ordinary magnitude, and they are not less sins today than they were in the apostolic age.

Cultivate, then, beloved, in the daily walk of your Christian life, in your houses and by your firesides—above all, in the Temple of God, where His holy name is worshiped—such a spirit of reverence as shall manifest itself in word and act, and such a temper of submission and obedience to what is duly ordained and appointed as may make for the Church's peace and for your own great spiritual good. So shall brethren "dwell together in unity," and you shall see "Jerusalem in prosperity all your life long."

COUNSEL AND ADVICE.

It is a very clear part of our present duty to you, brethren, to utter anew the charge that you be "not conformed to this world." In the world you must have your daily walk and work. Your discipline of grace involves exposure to the subtle allurements, as in [illegible] to the grosser temptations of that world. But you may turn that exposure to your great spiritual gain. You may become the wiser and holier by these very means. The grace of God will accomplish in you this glorious result, if you work with His Holy Spirit.

To this end we remind you that covetousness is idolatry; that the growing eagerness to get money, the widely-spread worship of money, and the lavish display of money in much of our daily life, are manifestations of that idolatry. Christian men and women ought to ponder this, and to carry the resulting views of duty and piety into their business, their social life, their homes and their families. We are sure that the need of this warning has, of late, grown largely among us, and that some of those who scruples and restraints, formerly more perhaps than now, influencing good men's consciences in the pursuit and use of riches, and in the habits and amusements of social life, have been far too much relaxed. Hence come the sins of covetousness, of wasteful vanity, and of the robbery of God in withholding from His cause his due share of the worldly things entrusted to our control.

Nor may we omit to renew the warnings, more than once before given in the pastoral letters of your Bishops, against some of those public amusements and exhibitions, from the sights and sounds of which any true morality, to say nothing of pure religion, ought to make good men and women withdraw themselves and most scrupulously keep their children from.

The great and destructive sin of intemperance claims our anxious notice. That sin is, as all must see and lament, growing in our land. It can be met only by such distinct pastoral warnings and examples, and by such lessons and habits of self-denial in the home, as will train and keep the people of Christ, young and old, faithful to the vows of their high vocation.

Wherefore, Christian fathers and Christian mothers, ask yourselves earnestly and honestly how necessary for the nurture and admonition which your children are receiving at your hands, in this most worldly age, are "the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" how far the pleasures and associations encouraged and allowed are compatible with the life of God in the soul of man; how far the books permitted to be read, and the [illegible] of children [illegible] "seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness;" and, therefore, how far you are discharging, toward those whom God has given you, that household priesthood which exalts your position as parents and commensurately increases your responsibility.

If you are faithful to this solemn trust, then all the holiest interests of society are sure to feel the benefit of your fidelity. If you are unfaithful, not only will your sin be visited on those who are dearest to you, but worldliness, like a flood, will sweep away all that God has made our most precious heritage in his holy Church. Of the effect of this in our country it is not necessary that we should speak. Fearful indications of coming judgments are already before us. The history of empires during the past year is a warning which need not be expounded of that swift destruction which nations, as well as individuals, may bring upon their own heads from a patient but just Creator.

To the Divine Redeemer of our souls your Bishops fervently commend the beloved flock over which the Chief Shepherd has set them in authority. Love Him with a fervent love, and with an uncalculating devotion. Make proof of your gratitude for the unspeakable riches of His Gospel. "Bring your presents and come into His Courts." But remember, also, to worship Him in the beauty of practical holiness. We live in days which call for no stinted liberality, which demand the sacrifice of genuine love, which indicate that God is waiting to be gracious, if truly His people will prepare themselves for His visitation.

The whole Church of Christ is giving tokens of His reviving presence. Grace, Mercy and Peace be multiplied upon you, and upon all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Amen.

THE YACHT RACE.

The Sappho Again Victorious—She Beats the Dreadnaught Badly—The Winner Gives Double Time Allowance—A Very Spirited Contest.

One of the most spirited yacht races of the season came off yesterday, between Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS' yacht *Sappho* and Capt. SAMUELS' yacht *Dreadnaught*, for a cup valued at $250. The race was twenty miles to windward and return. At 7½ o'clock both vessels got under way, the *Dreadnaught* in tow of the steam-tug *Leon*, who carried her out through the Narrows and returned for the *Sappho*. At a little after 10 o'clock both vessels came up with each other outside the Hook. Captain SAMUELS evidently was disposed to avoid the race. However, after a short parley, terms were finally concluded for a race twenty miles to leeward and return, as it was impossible, with the wind, to get a course to windward. A flying start was made, the *Sappho* in the lead, under main and foresail, main and foretopsail all her headsails, maintopmast-staysail and balloon jib. The *Dreadnaught* had the same sails set with the exception of the balloon jib. In this trim both vessels passed the Sandy Hook Lightship, the *Sappho* leading at 10:48:30, and the *Dreadnaught* 10:48:50, thus giving the *Sappho* the start of the *Dreadnaught* one minute and thirty-two seconds. The yachts were now heading east by north, with a strong ebb tide. With astonishing pertinacity the *Dreadnaught* clung to the favorite of the New-York Yacht Squadron, and do what she would, it seemed impossible for the *Sappho* to shake her off. For some inexplicable reason, the *Sappho* was delayed in spreading her light kites, and it was some minutes after both boats passed the Light-ship before the *Sappho* could get her balloon jib and maintopmast staysail trimmed. The distance of twenty miles was determined by the running time of the tug-boat *Leon*, which, under fifty pounds of steam, was calculated to run about ten knots an hour. At 12:12, nearing the *Leon* at the lay anchored at the end of the run, the *Sappho*, in taking in her maintopsail, lost several minutes by the club-lines becoming foul, and they were not freed until cut. The *Dreadnaught*, whose sails were successfully handled, was gradually creeping up upon the noble yacht of Commodore DOUGLAS, and gave the *Sappho* a hard tug for the stake-boat. Down both yachts came nobly before the wind, their white sails glistening in a lovely morning sun, and dashing the white foam before them in sheets. The *Sappho*, however, held the lead, the boats rounding the stake-boat in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Sappho	12	25	12
Dreadnaught	12	25	36

Both vessels were on the port tack and rounded on the port hand, and both yachts furling their topsails after they had filled, as the wind had perceptibly freshened and the sea began to get ugly. The flying jib of the *Sappho* was furled at 12:45 M., and five minutes later the *Dreadnaught* housed her foretopmast, which was followed by the *Sappho* doing the same thing a few minutes later. As soon as both vessels were on the wind the *Sappho*, it was evident, headed up much better and began slowly to crawl away from the *Dreadnaught*, though every inch was contested by the latter yacht, which was sailing better than she had ever done before. At 1 o'clock the *Dreadnaught* housed her maintopmast, the breeze momentarily increasing. The *Sappho* followed the judicious example. At 1:15 the *Sappho* stood off on the starboard tack, and the *Dreadnaught* three minutes later, while the breeze constantly freshened, and was now blowing almost a half gale from the westward and sou'ward. The *Sappho* and *Dreadnaught* were now under mainsail, foresail, foretopmast staysail, and jib alone, with both topmasts housed, and carrying about as much as they could stagger under. At 1½ the wind moderating slightly, the *Sappho* cracked on her flying jib. The race now became exciting in the extreme, and the *Sappho*, it was apparent under the circumstances, had her hands full with the alternate calms and squalls, and a wily foe ready to take advantage of them. The *Enchantress*, which had come out to witness the race, fell in astern of the *Dreadnaught*. Unfortunately, the wind was puffy, with a heavy head sea, which would invariably knock the wind out of the sails of the *Sappho*, the sea seeming to be just big enough for the *Dreadnaught* to play over and not great enough for the *Sappho* to ride, the latter vessel running her nose deep into it at every plunge. The *Sappho* went again upon the port tack at 2:20 and the *Dreadnaught* four minutes and three-quarters afterward. Soon after the tack, the wind headed the *Sappho* completely off as she was bulging through the water, and for a moment it was thought that the *Dreadnaught* would come up on her, but the same squall which struck the *Sappho* created sad havoc with her antagonist, and in turn broke her off. Gradually after this the *Sappho* walked away from the *Dreadnaught*, and as the wind had hauled she pointed right for the Light-ship—the wind increasing all the time, and becoming freer as they neared the Light-ship. The following is the order in which the yachts passed the Sandy Hook Light-boat:

	H.	M.	S.
Sappho	3	16	57
Dreadnaught	3	26	20

The race lasted four hours, twenty minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The race from the stake-boat to the light-ship was really a splendid one, and every moment the wind became freer and fresher, and finally blew full from the north-west. The actual difference in the arrival of the two yachts was thirteen minutes and thirty seconds, and after deducting five minutes and thirty-two seconds, double time allowance given by the *Sappho*, the *Sappho* defeats the *Dreadnaught* by seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds. After the arrival of the *Sappho* at the Light-ship she hove to and reefed, but soon tore all the reef points out and badly split her mainsail. The cause of the comparatively small amount of time which elapsed between the arrivals of the *Sappho* and the *Dreadnaught* is attributable solely to the baffling nature of the breeze, allowing one boat at times to head up two or three points better than the other. After the wind became steady, and coming home amid the blowing of whistles and the enthusiastic demonstrations of the outward-bound steamers, the pet of the squadron beat the *Dreadnaught* most frightfully to her anchorage at Staten Island, notwithstanding the crippled condition of the mainsail of the former.

Panic in a Crowded Hall in Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, Oct. 28.

Last night, about 7½ o'clock, while Metropolitan Hall was crowded with people, mostly ladies and children, assembled to witness WYMAN's performances, some scoundrel present made an exclamation of alarm which spread terror through the house. In an instant a general rush was made for the doors and windows, many believing that the galleries were about to fall in. The utmost consternation prevailed for a while. Franklin-street, in front of the hall, was soon filled with terrified women and children, who, on finding themselves safe, called excitedly for those from whom they had been separated, the combination of voices making a perfect Babel. Men, women and children, white and black, were mingled in one promiscuous mass. Before it was possible for all to vacate the hall Prof. WYMAN and others succeeded in allaying the panic inside, and ere long a majority of those who had rushed out, being assured that the alarm was false, returned to the hall to see the performance and take their chances at winning the coveted prize of a gold watch. We are happy to state that no one was seriously injured during the stampede. It is almost miraculous that some of the children were not thrown down and trampled to death. Numberless bonnets were crushed, and shawls ruined or lost. No words can begin to express the indignation against the unknown producer of this panic. He is believed to be one of a gang of thieves, whose object was to excite great confusion, so as to give them an opportunity to plunder. Prof. WYMAN has offered a reward of $500 for his apprehension. The event suggests the expediency of a thorough examination of the building by experts, whose report will prevent the recurrence of such a scene.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State........G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Comptroller........NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer........THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney General........FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor...WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner......ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector....THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

The last days for registering votes in this City are the 1st, 2d and 4th of November. The day of election will be the 7th November. Any citizen may learn the proper place for registering his vote on application, personally or by letter, to the Headquarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 30 West Union-square, third floor. The office will be open from 9 A. M. until midnight. On no account neglect to register.

O'BRIEN TRIUMPHANT.

Grand Mass-Meeting and Torch-light Procession Last Evening—Apollo Hall and its Surroundings Ablaze with Light and Enthusiasm—Speeches by Samuel J. Tilden, S. G. Courtney, Abraham R. Lawrence, Theodore E. Tomlinson and Others.

Last evening the friends of JAMES O'BRIEN turned out *en masse* to do him honor. A grand torch-light procession, which eclipsed anything of its kind this year, took place. In respect to its magnitude, it is sufficient to say that it took an hour and a quarter to pass a given point. At least 10,000 people are said to have composed the procession. A mass-meeting to ratify his nomination for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District took place at Apollo Hall, and was well attended. Inside and outside the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and at convenient intervals during the evening the name of JAMES O'BRIEN was enthusiastically cheered. Owing to the fact that the procession did not reach Apollo Hall until twenty minutes past 9 o'clock the meeting was not opened until that hour. Mr. SAMUEL S. COURTNEY presided. He said his auditors could easily perceive, inside as well as outside of the hall, a spontaneous gathering of the people in favor of the nomination of JAMES O'BRIEN for State Senator. He was the people's choice, and when the 7th of November came around he would be elected to the Senate by an overwhelming majority. Having spoken of the oligarchy which sought to rule New-York, but who had found a Dromio opponent in the people's candidate, he proceeded to draw a contrast between Mr. O'BRIEN and his opponent, JOHN J. BRADLEY. It was said that JOHN J. BRADLEY, as Chamberlain, had paid $150,000, which his friends claimed to have been his own private money, into the treasury. This proposition was absurd. It was merely giving back to the people that to which they were justly entitled. Having urged upon his hearers the absolute necessity of rolling up a large majority in favor of O'BRIEN, the speaker concluded amid applause.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was introduced, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He said: My fellow Democrats, I have been so busy for the last few days that I did not know even that this meeting was to be held until the beginning of the evening. And, gentlemen, as I came walking up to my home I thought I felt tired, but when I knew that you desired that I should come here this evening, and when I look upon your faces I have no sense of weariness in the cause in which you and I are engaged. [Applause.] What's that cause? New-York City, the greatest metropolis of the New World, the home not only of those of us whose ancestors came here centuries ago, but of myriads of those who have come of late years from the Old World to join us and to help to make a great country here, and to hew out their destiny in companionship with us—the home of myriads of men who, the moment they come here are as much Americans as any others; the home of the Germans, whose son is WM. F. HAVEMEYER, [applause;] the home of the Irishmen, whose son is CHARLES O'CONNOR. [Great applause.] It is this great community, comprising a million of people, the pride and boast of all our American nation, with every advantage of geographical situation, with every element to make us the greatest self-governing community in the world. It is, I say, to see whether we shall save this great community from robbery and rapine, or whether we shall abandon it. That is the question we are to decide. Talk to me of theoretical difference of opinion! I answer you that it is the question of questions of a million of people—the question of the whole American continent. [Applause.] It is the question whether we shall hold out to the distressed and down-trodden masses of the Old World the hope that our ancestors raised before their imaginations, [applause,] or whether we shall betray our trust. It should be the object of every mechanic and hard-working and honest man to try and rescue this great and noble City from ruin. The whole question to be settled in this election is one of five Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen. Are you going to send selfish, unprincipled men into power—men whose object is robbery and rapine, men whose sole object is to enrich themselves and plunder the working-man? Will you put such men into power? [A voice—"No, never."] Then, if not, if your "no, never" be sincere, come forward and roll up such a majority for JAMES O'BRIEN, your candidate for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District, as will show to honest men through the country and through the world, that, though fraud and corruption may for a time go on unchecked, it cannot always do so. Having gone on at some length to explain why people should vote for JAMES O'BRIEN rather than for JOHN J. BRADLEY, the speaker said: For two reasons I am in favor of the election of JAMES O'BRIEN over JOHN J. BRADLEY. First, because I have an unwavering belief that Mr. O'BRIEN will be true and faithful to the cause which you send him there to promote. [Applause.] And secondly, because I believe that he can and will be triumphantly elected. [Great applause.] I hope you will go back to your homes and assist in a concerted determination there to secure his election. In his success will be achieved an important and influential step toward the accomplishment of the great objects at which we all aim.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, in a brief speech, gave his reasons for supporting Mr. O'BRIEN instead of his opponent.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON next spoke. He alluded to JAMES O'BRIEN as the true candidate of the Democracy. In referring to the nomination tendered to Judge LEDWITH for Judge of the Supreme Court, the speaker said: "And when I heard that he hesitated, or was about to hesitate, and I could not believe that he would bow his head and lift up a trembling hand to accept the ermine from the polluted hand of Tammany Hall. I thought it was my duty to stand by the last man in the gap—JAMES O'BRIEN. [Great cheering and applause.] The constitutions of our country were in danger, he came here to array the Tammany leaders as criminals, he came here to support an honest, uncorruptible man for Senator. [Applause.] Having referred at great length to the plundered tax-payers and after referring to the Ring robbers in terms of disapprobation, he alluded to the expose and the criticisms of the Tammany frauds in the TIMES, which he said had merited the approbation of the entire world. Were it not for such men as JAMES O'BRIEN the TIMES building would have been razed to the ground. Were it not that JAMES O'BRIEN was a powerful shield, in such a case the City would flow with blood, and grow red with conflagration. [Applause.]

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, which was prolonged until after 11 o'clock. During the progress of the inside demonstration two open-air meetings were held outside Apollo Hall, which were addressed by HOWARD ELLIS, RANDOLPH ROBBINS, Mr. MARVIN and others.

New-Jersey Politics.

New-Jersey on next week, Tuesday, will vote for a Governor for three years, for eight of the twenty-one Senators and the entire House of Assembly of its Legislature. The near approach of the day of election is indicated by the increased activity of the prominent men of each party, and large numbers of meetings have been held in every county in the State and others are announced for this week. Messrs. WALSH and PARKER, the candidates for Governor, are visiting the various prominent localities—the former arguing his claims as a representative Republican, and the latter urging support chiefly upon his "war record." The contest promises to be close—the Republicans having carried the State last year by less than 4,000. The indications are however that West Jersey will do much better this year than last year for the Republican ticket, while in the eastern part of the State Mr. PARKER may gain some votes over his opponent.

The last State Senate stood twelve Republicans to nine Democrats. Of the retiring members four are Republicans and three are Democrats, with one vacancy, leaving eight Republicans and five Democrats to hold over. One Senator is to be elected in Monmouth County for one year, to fill vacancy by the resignation of Mr. LITTLE, Democrat, appointed Clerk in Chancery. The following nominations have been made:

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	William Moore.	Enoch Cordery.
Bergen	Frank Howland.	Corn. Lydecker.
Cumberland	C. Henry Sheppard.	Chas. C. Grosscup.
Hudson	James F. Fielder.	J. B. McPherson.
Mercer	Charles Hewitt.	Charles V. Mead.
Monmouth	Collin B. Meirs.	W. H. Conover.
Morris	Joseph C. Potts.	Aug. W. Cutler.
Ocean	J. G. W. Havens.	E. P. Emson.

Of these gentlemen Mr. MOORE has been a member of Congress, Mr. CORDERY was formerly Senator from Atlantic, and Messrs. GROSSCUP, SHEPPARD, FIELDER and CONOVER members of the Assembly. The other nominees are all new men to State political positions, although Messrs. POTTS, CUTLER, EMSON and LYDECKER have held local positions of trust. Mr. HEWITT was the Republican nominee in Mercer County, in 1868, and was only beaten by a few votes.

The Republicans last year carried Atlantic, Cumberland, Mercer, Morris and Ocean counties, by handsome majorities, and expect to do equally well this year; while in Bergen County, which was lost by less than 100, they hope to gain the Senator. To retain their ascendancy, it is necessary to elect but three of the eight Senators.

For the Assembly the members will be elected under the Reapportionment act of last Winter, by which Hudson gained two members and Union one, while Sussex, Hunterdon and Warren, all Democratic strongholds, each lose one. The Republicans have renominated Messrs. Thompson, of Burlington; Wilson and Leslie, of Camden; Leaming, of Cape May; Joy and Henrisch, of Essex; Rulon, of Gloucester; Annese, of Hudson; Fisher and Roberts, of Middlesex; Niles, of Morris; and Hemmingway and Torbet, of Passaic. The Democrats have re-nominated Messrs. Van Riper, of Bergen; Voorhees and Sanderson, of Hunterdon; Patterson and Haight, of Monmouth; Canfield and Hitchner, of Salem; Martin, of Sussex; Yates, of Union, and Silverthorn, of Warren. Messrs. Schenck (Republican), of Somerset; Von Vorst (Democrat), of Hudson, and Dutcher (Democrat), of Union, who are candidates this year, were members several years since. The last Assembly stood 36 Republicans to 24 Democrats. The only important political question to come before the next Legislature will be the re-apportionment of the State for members of Congress—New-Jersey gaining one member under the new census, and, if the whole number of Representatives should be increased, gaining two.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Importance of Registration.

The idea is prevalent among our citizens that, because they were registered last year, that, therefore, it is unnecessary for them to register again for the next election, is one which is not only erroneous, but is calculated to inflict great injury on the cause of reform.

Although it is possible to register upon the day of election, it can only be done by the voter making an affidavit "as to the cause of his failure to register," and it is only in case "the excuse be deemed sufficient by a majority of the inspectors" that "he shall be permitted to vote, the same as if his name was registered."

As the "majority of the inspectors" are, in all cases, in the interest of Tammany, it is apparent that they are not likely to deem any excuse sufficient, unless offered by a person likely to vote for the friends of the Ring. It is, therefore, indispensable that all citizens opposed to Tweed & Co. should appear personally before the registers "on the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday preceding the election," and see that their names are enrolled. The fact of their having been enrolled or having voted last year is of no importance. Every man opposed to the Ring who desires to vote at this election must appear personally and register this year as if no change in the law had been made. The only alteration that has been made in the law is not for their benefit but for the repeaters of the Ring.

Nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for Assembly.

The Reform Democracy of the Eighteenth Assembly District, at their Convention held on Friday evening, nominated Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN as their candidate for Assembly by a unanimous vote.

After this the Tammany Convention also nominated Mr. TILDEN for the same position, but the nomination proved so distasteful to five or six henchmen of PETER B. SWEENY, who were members of the Convention, that they "bolted" from it.

It is anticipated that they will run a stump candidate against Mr. TILDEN in the interest of the Ring.

The Republican Convention adjourned without making a nomination. It is to be hoped, however, that, in view of the importance of securing a competent representative from this district, they will indorse the nomination of Mr. TILDEN.

Horatio Seymour Nominated for Assembly.

A meeting of the Democratic Reform Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District was called yesterday, at the office of J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, No. 5 [illegible], to nominate a candidate in place of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN was Chairman and Mr. JAMES A. DEERING Secretary. The Secretary read the letter of Mr. O'CONOR declining the nomination, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot consent to be a candidate for the Assembly. My reasons will be fully stated in a further communication.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,
CHARLES O'CONOR.

DR. LEWIS P. ROBINSON.

Mr. O'CONOR having also in a note accompanying the foregoing suggested the name of Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and assuring the Committee that Mr. SEYMOUR would accept the place if elected, Mr. DEERING moved the nomination of the Ex-Governor. He was unanimously nominated. Subcommittees having then been appointed the meeting adjourned.

The duties which Mr. O'CONOR has assumed at the request of the Attorney-General demand all his time, and would leave him no opportunity for attention to legislative duties. We regret that we cannot have so honorable and pure a representative in our Legislature. If elected, Mr. SEYMOUR, we are assured, from undoubted authority, will take his seat in the Assembly, and do all in his power to relieve the thief-ridden people of this suffering City. That such men as Mr. SEYMOUR are willing to serve is a cheering sign of the times, and shows the great emergency which exists. They come forward to rescue popular government from the degradation into which it has fallen; to re-erect and replace it in an honorable position and confound its enemies, who are boasting triumphantly to its temporary failure in New-York City as evidence of its inherent incapacity and weakness. May those who believe in it see, for it, and make great sacrifices to restore it to its honor—among whom, none deserve a higher place than HORATIO SEYMOUR—succeed!

The Committee of Seventy—Conference with Nominating Committees.

The Committee of Seventy were in session last night, and were in conference with committees from both wings of the Republican Party, the Democratic Reform, Democratic Union, Political Reform and other parties arrayed against Tammany Hall. The question of a settlement upon a Legislative and County ticket for the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy, was referred to the Subcommittee on Election, which met immediately upon their adjournment. Delegations from the different Senatorial and Assembly districts were calling upon the Subcommittee up to a late hour, and our reporter was assured that nothing definite, as to the conclusion of the Committee upon the ticket, could be given before Monday, it being probable that the Committee would be in session until 3 o'clock in the morning.

In the Seventeenth Assembly Mr. GEORGE A. BRADFORD, nominated by the Irregular Republicans, has withdrawn from the field in favor of Mr. CHAS. A. FLAMMER, who has received the indorsement of the Political Reform Association and the German Association of the District, and also of the Committee of Seventy.

The Irregular Republican County Convention—Further Nominations—Discussion in Reference to the Supreme Court Judge.

An adjourned meeting of the irregular Republican County Convention was held last evening, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of completing the balance of the County nominations. Mr. JOHN FALCONER presided. The Committee on Nomination of Candidates, reported the following ticket:

For Register—Franz Sigel.
Superior Court—William E. Curtis and John Sedgwick.
Marine Court—Alexander Spaulding.
For Aldermen—Peter Gilsey, Samuel B. H. Vance, Jenkins Van Schaick, John Falconer, William Joyce, Alexander Martin, Solomon Mehrbach, John Cochrane, William Radde, Jas. McLaren, Michael Carroll, Alexander Wisler, James Fitzgerald, Daniel D. Conover, J. Dodger.

Mr. RITTERLAND, while not opposing the nomination, expressed dissatisfaction at the selection of a candidate for the office of Supreme Court Judge. He had not a word to say against the ability, honesty and general capacity of Mr. BARRETT, but he could not forget that his conversion to the reform interest was of recent date, while that of the other candidate, Judge LEDWITH was life-long. He paid a high tribute to the work of that gentleman, and expressed his conviction that his nomination would be more satisfactory to the citizens of New-York generally. It was said Mr. LEDWITH had sold out to Tammany. (Mr. GRIDLEY—That is so.) But the assertion carried no weight with it, coming from the source it did, and it would be hard indeed to convince a man well known to be a reformer, unless his connection with Tammany was distinctly defined.

Mr. WILLIS remarked that the immediate purpose of the Convention should be the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and to that end a union with all good men was necessary. They could not have Republican nominations, but they had a candidate, who, though a Democrat, was opposed to Tammany Hall, and one who possessed all the attributes that would adorn the Bench. He reminded the Convention that when Mr. BARRETT was Judge of the Common Pleas, he was compelled to resign because he would not be the willing tool of Tammany, and remarked that instead of receiving sneers and sympathy, Judge LEDWITH's present attitude toward Tammany should gain his censure and disregard.

Mr. COCHRANE said that because of his action [illegible]

in the public school, and other questions he would never support LEDWITH.

Mr. SHERIDAN [illegible] opposed the nomination of Judge BARRETT. He did not consider he was a reformer tried and true, and, if he were compelled as a member of the Convention to support him it would be the bitterest political pill he ever swallowed in his life. He did not want to have anything to do with Democrats. He was opposed to the Committee of Seventy and all other similar committees, and if they could not get Republican candidates, in his opinion the party would go to ruin. He understood it was in contemplation to reconsider Mr. BARRETT's nomination with a view to the reappointment of Judge SUTHERLAND, and he moved that the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the chair.

A vote was taken, when the proposition was lost, only four voting in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. LAUGHLIN, the report of the Committee was then received and adopted—Mr. TOUSEY only opposing it.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at Apollo Hall, Gen. ARTHUR presiding. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, in behalf of the Committee of Conference appointed at a previous meeting, reported that they had met with a committee appointed by the other wing of the Republican Party, and also with committees of the different branches of the Democracy opposed to Tammany Hall. It was agreed by the Committees that a ticket should be made out, allowing the Republicans one nominee for Judge of the Superior Court and the Democrats one; the Democrats to nominate a candidate for the Marine Court; the Republicans to nominate eight candidates for Aldermen and the Democrats seven. The Democratic Reform County Convention had, the previous evening, ratified the ticket drawn up by the Joint Committees, and as performed their promises, and it remained for them to do theirs. The honor of the Convention was pledged to nominate the ticket, and he hoped they would do so unanimously.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the report should be accepted and the ticket nominated. The motion was carried by a large majority. The ticket has been already published. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

Sentence of Hawkins for Polygamy—Arrest of Several of the Elders for Murder—Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Brigham Young for the Same Cause.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Oct. 28.—Chief-Justice MCKEAN, this morning, passed sentence upon THOMAS HAWKINS, the polygamist, as follows:

THOMAS HAWKINS, I am sorry for you—very sorry; you may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you; then happiness departed from your household, and now by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar as a convicted criminal. I must look to it, that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be fined $500, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

Contrary to all expectations, there was little or no excitement in the court-room. DAN. H. WELLS, Mayor of the City; HOSA STOUT, formerly Attorney-General of the Territory, and WM. BELDEN, of Timbal's Hotel, Parley Canon, were arrested today by United States Marshal PATRICK, upon the indictment of the Grand Jury, charging them with murder. TOM FITCH made application to admit them to bail, which application will be heard on Monday morning. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas. The alleged crime consisted in the killing of RICHARD YATES and a man named BUCK, several years ago. A warrant was out for the arrest of ORSON HYDE, one of the twelve apostles, upon the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern portion of the Territory.

Warrants are out for the arrest of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his son JOSEPH, on a charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of RICHARD YATES. The indictments on all these murder cases are understood to be founded upon the testimony of BILL HICKMAN, who was once what is termed by the Gentiles a "Danite," or secret agent of the Mormon authorities.

Hell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

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Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for falling, loss, or prematurely gray hair, dandruff or scurfy heads, or any cutaneous disease or complaint which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machine in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 13th-st.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors—No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

SAYERS—SCHIEFFELIN.—At New-Haven, Oct. 26, HENRY J. SAYERS, of New-York, to JANNIE T. SCHIEFFELIN.

DIED.

BERG.—At Tübingen, Germany, Sept. 7, 1871, JANE, eldest daughter of J. Bayard Kirkpatrick and wife of Herman C. Berg.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, No. 2 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

BINGHAM.—At his residence, No. 22 West 44th-st., Friday, Oct. 27, NATHANIEL BINGHAM, aged 42 years.

Funeral from Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av. and 45th-st., at 9½ o'clock Monday morning.

FELIT.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, ELIZA FELIT, wife of Moses Felit, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 300 West 23d-st., this day, at 3 P. M.

GOVE.—At Greenpoint, Oct. 27, ANNA MARIA DALLIBA, wife of F. N. Gove, aged 27 years and 9 months.

Funeral services on Monday next at 1 P. M. at her late residence, No. 130 Milton-st. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. Remains to be taken to Amesbury, Mass., for interment.

Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

HODGES.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, HANNAH, daughter of Mary Ann Hodges, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her uncles, Thomas and William G. Critchley, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 351 West 25th-st., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

Gloucestershire papers please copy.

ELPHINSTONE.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, SARAH MARGARET, wife of Wm. H. Elphinstone, and daughter of the late George C. Thorburn.

Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, Monday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Morris and Essex trains leave Barclay-st. at 11:30.

VAN BOSKERCK.—In Quebec, Canada, of typhoid-fever, Oct. 28, FRANCES AMELIA VAN BOSKERCK, aged 23 years, eldest daughter of the late Wm. W. Van Boskerck, of New-York City.

Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., Oct. 31.

WESTRAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, ANN, relict of John Westray, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons Fletcher and John Joseph Westray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 131 East 34th-st., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE.
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 25 Wall-st.

LOUISVILLE CONCERT.
AID OF PUBLIC LIBRARY KENTUCKY.
POSTPONEMENT.
Owing to the general paralyzation of all interests throughout the country, consequent upon the terribly disastrous conflagrations at the West, this entertainment and drawing has been unavoidably postponed until Dec. 16, 1871, when it will positively take place. Sale of tickets at the New-York office, No. 6 Astor House, Broadway, will close Dec. 12.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT A MEETING HELD THIS DAY, having elected Mr. MARCUS F. HODGES, formerly President of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, their President, in the place of Mr. WILLIAM B. DIXON, resigned, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock to $250,000.
This Company will hereafter occupy and continue its business at No. 130 Broadway.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

TO THE PUBLIC.
On the 1st of November we will publish the names of our authorized agents in this City for the sale of the CELEBRATED DIAMOND SPECTACLES.
J. E. SPENCER & CO.,
No. 14 Maiden-lane.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOTEL IN Washington, fashionably located on corner of E and 14th sts.; recently enlarged and refitted; contains sixty-five rooms in all, most of them well furnished; will be leased only to a responsible party, and for five years or more. Address J. MOORHEAD, agent, Hamilton House, Washington.

A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER wanted, with $5,000 to $10,000, to take an interest in the best line of proprietary goods in the market, already established and doing well. Address Box No. 1,867 Post-office, New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 10; whole tickets $40, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
ANTI-TAMMANY.
For Justice of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
CHARLES P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register—FRANZ SIGEL.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATION.
Seventh Assembly District.
Fifteenth Ward and parts of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.
For Member of Assembly,
GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.
For Senator,
MICHAEL NORTON.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Committee on Resolutions offer the following:
Resolved, That in indorsing the following candidates the General Committee entirely ignored the claims of any individual aspirant for office, but have selected the best men known to them in the respective districts. And it is further
Resolved, That in SAMUEL A. LEWIS for Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District, GEORGE DEVLING for Assembly, and PATRICK CAMPBELL for Assistant Alderman in the Thirteenth Assembly District, we recognize honest, faithful and reliable representatives, and respectfully submit them to the citizens of the Ward for their support at the ensuing election.
I. J. ISAACS,
Chairman Com. on Resolutions.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held, at No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Sixteenth District, Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM.
Ex-Gov. CHAS. BRUENINGHAUSEN, Chairman Convention.
CHARLES F. BERRE, Secretary.

22D, 19TH, 16TH WARDS, 5TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—For Senator, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, honest man's candidate. Tax-payers, working men, reform, irrespective of party, down with corruption.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATION, Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, for Senator:
SAMUEL A. LEWIS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ASSISTANT Alderman, Twenty-first Assembly District, OTIS T. HALL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The Rector preaches to children on the last SUNDAY AFTERNOON of each month. Children in the neighborhood cordially invited. No evening service this Sunday.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 29. Subject of morning's sermon: "Character and Reputation, the Jewel of Time and Eternity." Subject of evening's sermon: "Is there a Moral Government over this World?" Seats free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. PHILIP BARKLEY, of Wyoming Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDSON-st., near Spring.—Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Revival services in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Revival meetings through the week.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach (D. V.) in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

"ARE WE A CHRISTIAN NATION?" Subject of sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.,) by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, SUNDAY EVENINGS, LYRIC HALL; also, ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAYS. Both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Chicago, will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the morning at 10½.

BY REQUEST, REV. J. L. DANNER will repeat a sermon on *The Responsibilities of American Citizenship* at the Reformed Church on 5th-av., opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP BEDELL, OF OHIO, WILL preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector.—Services: Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. Morning prayer at 10½ o'clock. Evening prayer at 7½ o'clock. The Rector's remarks after the morning prayer will be on the subject of Chicago, from which city he has just returned.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, south-west corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine service and a sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector.

CITY MISSIONS.—THERE WILL BE A public meeting in Madison-square Presbyterian Church THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of City Missions. Addresses by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. ORMISTON and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop ATKINSON will preach in the afternoon.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN lecture by SAMUEL LEAVITT, in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Peace of God and the Rest of Buddha, the Same, Yet Not the Same.* Union prayer-meeting after lecture.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. J. MORRISON REID, D. D., of Chicago, will preach SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MCCOSH, REV. WM. ARTHUR, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, MCDONALD CLARKE, with The Educated Man in American Society, A Man Among Men, Encouragement—Not Flattery, with other rich reading in Nov. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. News-men have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE.—East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. URBAN SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Sunday services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany (Choral); 11, Holy Eucharist (Choral); 3 P. M., Evening Prayer (Choral;) 7½ P. M., Compline (Choral). Week-day services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services: Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 1½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 6 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Spring and Broome.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., of Chicago, at 10½ A. M. and by Chaplain C. C. MCCABE, at 7½ P. M. Seats free for all, and a hearty welcome to all.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Union Chapel, 125th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, and, in the EVENING will give a lecture on *Splendid Architecture.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. C. STEEL, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st. Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor.—Morning service at 10½. Afternoon at 3½. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Centennial meeting in the same church, MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst. at 7½. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ORMISTON, ROGERS and DEMING. The public are invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MR. HEPWORTH WILL, BY PARTICULAR request, take as the subject of his MORNING sermon, *Immortality.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Church corner of Park-av. and 35th-st.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNINGS at 10½, EVENINGS at 7½, by Rev. M. C. JULIAN. FRIDAY EVENING prayer-meetings, MONDAY EVENING praise-meetings are held in the chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., in rear of the church, commencing at 7½. In this chapel is where the Fulton-st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Tremont's Lyric Hall, Reservoir-square, 6th-av., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Moral Defect in the American Character.*

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor, 53th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. In the evening, SUNDAY, the second sermon of the series upon the History of Paradise—*The Image of God.* Strangers cordially welcomed.

PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY EVENING at the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. by WM. ALLEN BACON. Subject—*Prayer.* Seats free. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING. Sunday-school 3 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR of Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancy and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and at night at 7½ o'clock. Subject at night—*Woman, Her Mission.* All invited. Seats free.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning discourse—*The Mercy of God.* Evening—*Punishment, God's Strange Work.* All invited.

REV. MORRIS D. C. CRAWFORD will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. The usual "Popular Service of Singing" will commence at 7½ o'clock. In order to get a good seat, come early.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Heavenly Race and the Glorified Body.*

REV. THOMAS GUARD, LATE MISSIONARY in South Africa, will address the Sunday-school Missionary Society of St. Paul's M. E. Church, in the Lecture-room, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. to young men on the *Perverted Treasures.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM R. CARD, OF SCOTLAND, will deliver a discourse in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Preaching Building of the Religious World.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Moia.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Two Dispensations.* Preaching also at 7 P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. H. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse in the evening, service—*A Sunday Among the Mormons at Salt Lake City.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, WEST 54th-st., 8th and 9th avs. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—The second of the course of sermons by the Rector on "Sacred Pictures" will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29. Subject—*The Vineyard.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, NEAR 5TH-av.—SUNDAY MORNING prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for deaf mutes Rev. ED. BELL at 7½ P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE CHINESE.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach upon the above topic THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock; morning service at 10½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EAST 12TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. THOS. S. PRESTON will preach, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Catholic View of the Union between Church and State.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29th, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. A. MCLEAN; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, having returned from Chicago, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE MARTYRDOM OF PROF. OCTAVIUS V. CATTO.—Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., by request, will deliver a discourse on the life and character of the late O. V. Catto, of Philadelphia, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE FRIENDLY CIRCLE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT meets at Mohawk Hall, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, for spirit communion. All invited. Dr. C. STILES, Leader.

TO RENT—A CHEERFUL AND COMMODIOUS hall, eligibly located; has been used three years for Sabbath-school and service. Apply to WM. R. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 8th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. W. G. T. SHEDD. Young peoples' meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 6TH-AV.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meetings at 6½ SUNDAY EVENING and 7½ FRIDAY EVENING.

WHO ARE THEY?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Who the False Prophets Are, and What They Teach.* Friends of pure Bible truth invited to hear.

WM. ALLEN BACON WILL SPEAK IN the Sixth-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Bank return shows a gain of only $600,700 on the Gold average, which is scarcely consistent with the payment of $6,650,089 Gold interest out of the Treasury for the week and the sale of $2,000,000 Treasury Gold on Thursday, as against $2,701,715 reserved for Customs. The average is probably a rising one, and will show much better next week. The Banks have further reduced their Loans $3,121,500. The Deposits are down $446,800; the Circulation is up $196,000. The Greenback average is $344,200 less than last Monday. In point of Lawful Money strength the Banks stand about the same as on the previous return.

The Gold sales of the day were as on Friday, 112@111¾@111½ ₩ cent. The Exchange on London a fraction stiffer. Money, among the Brokers, was easy at the close at 5@7 ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange opened with some show of firmness in the forenoon, but closed unsettled after the late Boards, as follows, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 28.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1865	114[illegible]	114[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	113[illegible]	113[illegible]
American Gold	111[illegible]	111[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	108[illegible]	108[illegible]
N. Y. C. and Hudson	88	88[illegible]
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	83[illegible]	84
Reading	107	107[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	99[illegible]	100
North-west Common	59[illegible]	60[illegible]
North-west Preferred	86	88[illegible]
Pacific Mail	47	47[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	75	75[illegible]
St. Paul Common	55	55[illegible]
Lake Shore	96[illegible]	96[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	58	59[illegible]
Western Telegraph	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Erie	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Union Pacific	28[illegible]	28[illegible]

The Railroad dealings at the very close were tame and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,326,788 61
Gold payments	1,017,905 95
Gold balance	70,478,308 95
Currency receipts	347,409 51
Currency payments	688,285 70
Currency balances	8,412,258 50
Customs	316,000 00
Cancelled gold notes sent to Washington, D. C.	962,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	..	99
City 6s, new	99	99½
Camden and Amboy	16½	1526½
Pennsylvania Central	59½	59¾
Reading	107½	107¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	60
Catawissa Preferred	44½	..
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	..	40
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,363,698.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of VERMILYE & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 250 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,600,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties, the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell as their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business, and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

The Park in Autumn—Its Present Appearance and its Visitors.

The season of sunshine is past, and in a few weeks gloomy Winter will be with us. Already our great pleasure-ground begins to show the effects of Autumn winds and chilly rain-storms. The deciduous trees are nearly bare of foliage, no bright and fragrant flowers greet us, and the lawns, but a few weeks ago so bright and verdant, are assuming a rusty tinge. The water is too chilly for boating, and the air is too cold for an out-door tête-à-tête, and those who visit the Park on foot now amuse themselves, and keep their blood in circulation at the same time, by vigorous exercise. Nevertheless, the Park is not entirely deserted by promenaders. A few strangers, and quite a number of well-known residents of the neighborhood, sturdy old gentlemen and not a few ladies, who make exercise a habit, and would as soon miss their breakfast as their daily walk in the Park, may always be seen there. Then, too, there are the young masters and misses, with Biddy, or Gretchen, or Jeanette, as the case may be, who must have their daily promenade, who look on the Park as especially laid out for them, and who keep their governesses in constant terror lest they should fall into the lakes or pitch head first over the parapets of one of the bridges. Daily, too, several files of young men in long black coats of peculiar cut, accompanied by one or more gentlemen of mature age, may be met walking as if for a wager, so vigorously do they use their limbs. They are students of a theological seminary near the Park, and take their matutinal exercise there. As a set off to these we occasionally meet the pupils of a fashionable young ladies' seminary, taking a "constitutional." The demureness which these young women assume whenever a person of the opposite sex approaches them is highly edifying. The perfect unconsciousness of his existence is so perfectly expressed that it can only be the result of long and profound study. Penetrating a little further into the central portion of the Park we meet an old, but vigorous gentleman, who, we feel quite sure, is a professor in some college. We could not tell exactly why we think so, but he must be a professor of something. He has a certain manner of swinging his stick, which gives one the idea that he has been accustomed to use it for castigatory purposes, and then, too, he looks at those who pass him in a severe and searching manner, as if he would like to put them through an examination if he only had the time. He never misses his walk in the Park; rain or shine, he must have his daily promenade there. Here are two oldish, comfortable-looking gentlemen, who always come to the Park together, and sit under a certain tree at a certain hour and for a certain time. They appear to be very firm friends, one being a good listener and the other an indefatigable talker. Of those visitors who ride in chariots, we will say nothing. They differ as much as their equipages do, and really do not seem to enjoy themselves as much as the humbler pedestrians. We do not of course refer to the little people who patronize the goat carriages. They don't lack enjoyment. With four inside and two outside they dash along at a tremendous rate, half pleased and half frightened at the novelty of the thing, and calling loudly for mamma and nurse to keep up with them.

Yesterday, the bright morning brought a large number of visitors to the Park, but the gloomy sky of the afternoon drove them home. A few weeks more and the number of pedestrians who stroll through its winding paths or broad alleys, may be counted on the fingers of the policemen who guard its entrances.

City Evangelization.

The City Mission, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold a meeting this evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street, and the City Mission, representing all evangelical denominations, will at the same time assemble in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

These societies represent a large number of enterprises, kindred in spirit and aim, that have to do more or less directly with the great work of supplying the spiritual and temporal destitution of this City. This local missionary work, important as it is, is often overlooked from its very nearness, and is suffered to lack for that sympathy and aid so essential to success. Let our liberal givers, who are so freely and nobly responding to the calls from Chicago and other places, remember that the cause of the poor and needy at our own doors cannot safely be neglected.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and twenty-five persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics for the past week show 40 stillbirths, 401 births, 181 marriages, and 476 deaths.

There were ten fires last week, causing a loss of only $200, with an insurance of $2,500. Three of the fires were caused by carelessness, two by kerosene, and the others were accidents. The Fire Marshal remarks that "the losses by fire from the usual causes since the great Chicago disaster are unprecedentedly small, being but $2,145 for the three weeks ending at noon yesterday, exclusive of one fire originating from a cause not easily foreseen and guarded against, which involved a loss of $60,475."

Mr. JAMES DONOHUE, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, reports that 57 males and 554 females were provided with employment during the past week.

There were 58 complaints received by Mr. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, last week, of which number 32 were remedied, and the remainder referred for settlement.

Marshal HART granted 212 licenses to expressmen, cart-men, venders, and others, last week.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 28.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of Slandy et al. to vacate an assessment.

Hovey vs. Tower.—Order settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 28.

By Judge Jones.

James Brooks vs. Catharine P. Holden; James Talcott vs. Melo Belding; Auguste Egmeline vs. John Eppenrise; Patrick Cullemore vs. William Hoffman et al.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 28.

By Judge Robinson.

Flora Stein vs. Emil Stein.—Application to amend complaint denied, and order of reference vacated.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hetzer vs. Hatzerich.—Order settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 197.—*Steam-boat Syracuse vs. Langley.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York.—This was a libel filed by Langley against the steam-boat *Syracuse*, to recover damages caused to the canal-boat *J. R. Eldridge*, owned by him, by a collision in the Harbor of New-York with a vessel lying at anchor, the *Eldridge* being at the time in tow of the *Syracuse*. The answer set up is that, by special agreement between the canal-boat and the *Syracuse*, the former was towed at her own risk, and that the collision was in part occasioned by the neglect of those in charge of the canal-boat to cast off lines or to do anything to prevent it. It was also alleged that the collision was inevitable, because of a strong ebb tide which swept the canal-boat aside from the sailing course against the bows of the anchored vessel. The decree was for the libelant, and the steam-boat brings the case here, (after appeal to the Circuit,) still maintaining that the contract, stipulating that the canal-boat was to be towed at its own risk, existed, and that where damage has occurred to a boat towed under such a contract there is no presumption in its favor, or against the tow-boat. The fact that a boat has been injured affords no ground for charging negligence upon the officers of the steam-boat. All that is required by the officers of the latter is that their judgment (based upon uncertain elements) shall be honestly and cautiously formed, and if it is so formed, the action based upon it is not negligent, though the judgment, when put in practice, proves to be erroneous. So if the officers of the *Syracuse* erred as to the strength of the tide they were to encounter, [illegible] the [illegible] of the two vessels, such error is not negligence. Accurate knowledge could not be had. The facts are explained by counsel at length. R. D. Benedict for appellants; J. C. Carter for appellees.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS, GREATLY REDUCED.

FRENCH ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

At 50 cents, former price 60 cents.

At 55 cents, former price 75 cents.

At 65 cents, former price 85 cents.

At 75 cents, former price $1.

FRENCH SATTEENS, ALL WOOL,

At 50 cents, former price 65 cents.

At 60 cents, former price 80 cents.

At 75 cents, former price $1.

FRENCH ALL-WOOL SERGES.

At 55 cents, former price 75 cents.

At 60 cents, former price 85 cents.

At 75 cents, former price $1.

All the above in the

CLOTH SHADES.

FANCY SILKS.

200 pieces at 75 cents, reduced from $1.

175 pieces at $1, reduced from $1 25.

200 pieces at $1 25, reduced from $1 50.

150 pieces at $1 50, reduced from $2.

Rich Faille and Armure Silks, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES FOR COSTUMES.

BLACK SILKS, OF EVERY GRADE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S, VIZ.: SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTIN, CHINCHILLA, SEAL, AND MANY SPECIAL NOVELTIES, WHICH CAN ONLY BE FOUND AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

FUR ROBES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SATINS, DAMASKS, CACHEMIRES MOQUETS, "BROCHE SATINS," FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. & W. REKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, IN CHOICE DESIGNS.

MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Carpet Department.

THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN FINE CARPETS, FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, now arriving by every steamer.

AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY, AND SMYRNA CARPETS, same suites for rooms, in a variety of sizes.

MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, TOURNAY, AND ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, in a great variety of private patterns.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OILCLOTHS.

ALL AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL SALE. At JACKSON'S, BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE. $200,000 WORTH OF BLACK DRESS GOODS, THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. NEW DESIGNS IN Mourning Suits and Bonnets, SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, CLOAKINGS, &c.

AT RICHARD MEARES', 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST., NOW OPENING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER EXHIBITED ON 6TH-AV. at prices most attractive to purchasers.

We are now offering specialities in DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND SATINS, AND VELVETEENS.

Merino Under-wear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Hand-made Worsted Goods, Infants' Merino Cloaks and Caps.

Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, and Felt Hats.

Housekeeping Goods, Linens and Blankets.

Ribbons, Passementerie Gimps, Velvet Ribbons.

Black Guipure Laces, Embroideries and Ruffings.

Ladies' Ready-made Under-wear, Corsets, &c.

Soaps, Small Wares, Jewelry, Port-monnaies, Bags, and Perfumery.

Making a large and more complete assortment of fine goods than can be found in any other store, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

RICHARD MEARES, Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av., and Nos. 103 and 105 West 19th-st.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Invite the attention of their customers and the public to their new department of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, replete with the novelties of the season.

Scarfs, Neck-ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Shirts, Suspenders, Dressing-gowns, &c.

Shirts made to order, fit guaranteed, at very low prices.

HOSIERY.

Full lines of the various desirable makes.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Oct. 30, 100 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, at $1 50 and $1 75 each.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Children's and Misses' Merino Under-dresses, $1 50, $2, $2 50, upward.

Ladies' fancy Hose and plain Balmoral Hose, Children's and Misses' Balmoral Hose, in all the handsome colors. Also, Children's and Misses' Under-vests and Drawers.

100 dozen Ladies' heavy unbleached iron-frame Hose, $3 per dozen.

100 dozen Gentlemen's heavy Under-vests and Drawers, $1 each.

DECIDED BARGAINS.

Also, Cartwright's and Warner's celebrated makes of Under-vests and Drawers.

100 dozen Gentlemen's superstout and superfine English Half Hose, $5 per dozen.

GLOVES.

Courvoisier's French Kid Gloves, $1 75 and $2 per pair.

Lupin's French Kid two-button Glove, $1 per pair.

Children's Kid Gloves, 75c. per pair.

Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves.

AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place, Union-square.

MME. SUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now at No. 16 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS. Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. [illegible] [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF FALL AND WINTER SILKS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, VIZ.:

DOUBLE-FACED STRIPES, NEW DARK COLORS, $1 12½.

VERY HEAVY STRIPED SILKS, $1 50.

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN, $1 50.

RICH COLORED GROS GRAINS, IN NEW CLOTH SHADES, INCLUDING ALL THE DELICATE TINTS FOR EVENING WEAR, $2.

100 PIECES RICH COLORED GROS GRAINS, TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE, THE FINEST LINE OF COLORS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, $3.

BONNET BLACK SILKS, $2 50 TO $12.

GOURD'S BLACK CACHEMIRE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, $2 75.

BELLON'S BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, A FULL LINE OF ALL SILK LYONS VELVETS, IN AMETHISTE, CORBEAU, SCABIEUSE, AND ALL THE NEW SHADES FOR POLONAISES.

THE HANDSOMEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BONNET, TRIMMING VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, CUT ON THE BIAS.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF BLACK VELVETS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

LYONS SILK PLUSHES, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

On MONDAY, OCT. 30, WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR VARIOUS POPULAR DRESS GOODS STOCKS OF GOODS PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.

300 pieces BLACK GROUNDS, with Satin stripes, 25c.

300 pieces GRAY MIXED DRESS GOODS, 25c.

250 pieces GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 37½c.

400 pieces BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, 30c.

200 pieces SATINES, NEW DARK COLORS, 50c.

TEN CASES OF REAL SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS, 1¼ YARDS WIDE, WITH FRINGE ATTACHED FOR TRIMMING, ONLY $1 25.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL EPINGLINES, IN THE NEW SHADES OF BRONZE, OLIVE, INVISIBLE GREEN, NAVY BLUE, &c.

ALL-WOOL PICONE, a new material for Walking Suits, IN ALL COLORS.

Also, other Novelties in RICH DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER On MONDAY, Oct. 30, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN NEW FALL SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

Just received, a fresh assortment, in all the fashionable colors for day and evening wear, in from one to six buttons.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER On MONDAY, Oct. 30, FRENCH WALKING SUITS, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

BLACK CASHMERE AND CLOTH TALMAS, BRAIDED.

SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.

BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $20.

DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES, MADE TO ORDER.

BLACK SILK, ALPACA AND SATINE WALKING SUITS, IN STOCK, AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

LADIES' LOW-PRICED UNDER-CLOTHING.

NIGHT-DRESSES, WITH TUCKED YOKES, $1 50.

CHEMISES, WITH TUCKED YOKES, 75c. and $1.

TUCKED SKIRTS, $1, &c.

INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.

INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CAPS, BLANKETS.

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS.

IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS, ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, BOAS AND TRIMMING, BY THE YARD.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NOVELTIES AT LORD & TAYLOR

NEW GOODS and Attractions in General. Just Opened.

OUR Stock of SILKS is unsurpassed. Also

EVERY Stylish SUITS for Fall and Winter wear

Of our own superior manufacture, and

EMBRACING every Novelty to be procured in the Paris and Berlin Markets.

LINENS, Sheetings, Towellings, Flannels, Napkins

TABLE CLOTHS; most complete assortment to be found in the City.

INVOICES of BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS of our own importation, low.

EVERY possible requisite in UPHOLSTERY (Carpets, &c., at Grand-st. only.)

SHAWLS, Broche, Ottoman striped and Wool. Also, plaid Shawls of every kind.

A complete stock of genuine FURS. Also A number of

THE stylish Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with fur, at moderate prices.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

OPENING DAY.

CAMPION & STUART.

No. 621 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., Will have on exhibition MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 30 and 31, a magnificent display of LADIES' SUITS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR of every description.

REAL INDIA ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

Customers and the public generally are invited to inspect the stock.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 30.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Offer this week extraordinary bargains in Lyons Dress Silks, black and colored Velvets, Laces, &c.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Introduce rich and elegant Passementerie, Fringes, Braids, Gimps, Ornaments, Silk Cords, Tassels, Ribbons, &c., at very attractive prices.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Will dispose of 150 dozen Kid Gloves, one buttoned, 75c., worth $1 25.

Kid Gloves, one buttoned, [illegible], worth $1 [illegible].

Kid Gloves, two buttoned, $1 25, worth $1 75.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

The greatest bargains ever yet offered in our Ladies' and Misses' Under-clothing. We also make to order garments of any size, description and price, and forward to any part of United States.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Complete stock of French Embroidered, Lace Inserted, Coventry Ruffled, Hand-made, Puffed, Ladies' Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Walking-skirts, Under-skirts, &c.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Night Robes, extra length, best Muslin, handsomely trimmed, $1 12.

Night Robes, 58 inches long, yoke tucked and N. W. inserting, with Needlework Collars and Cuffs, $1 25.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Chemises, Fine Muslin, of the best make, Ruffled, Tucked and Embroidered, very handsome, at 85c. and $1 25.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Fine Muslin Drawers, finished with Deep Ruffle, Cluster Tucks and Cambric Puffing, 75c.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, sold formerly at $2, clearing out at $1 25.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Fine Toilet Sacques, trimmed Hamburg Edging, $1 25.

20 dozen Lawn Toilet Sacques, Embroidered, Puffed, &c., $1 65.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Splendid Cambric Under-skirts, great job, 25c.

10 dozen Fine Long Cloth Corset Covers, 75c.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Ladies' Cashmere De Laine Mourning Wrappers, Collars, Cuffs and Pockets, trimmed with quilted satin, $6 25.

Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks, with Cape and Hood, $4 and $5.

The above line of goods, in addition to our regular stock, comprising one of the finest and best selected in the City, and we invite a thorough inspection of each department. Exact courtesy and attention will be shown all visitors, whether with a view to purchase or not.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Have an extensive assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino Under-wear, in Vests and Drawers, which are offered at prices lower than that reached by any house in the City.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Fine French Imported Corsets, 85c.

Fine French Coutil Corsets, $1 50.

Thompson's genuine glove-fitting Corsets, $1.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Black Silk Demi Train and Walking Suits, $65, $75, $85 and upward.

Black and Green, Black and Gold and Black and Plum Walking Suits, very rich and attractive, only $22.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Have just received a large assortment of Cashmere Capes, trimmed with Passementerie and Fringes, made in the most fashionable style, $18, $20, $25 and upward.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Have recently opened 100 dozen Gents' Flannel Shirts and Drawers, $1 50.

200 dozen English Socks, full regular make, double heels and toes, 24c. a pair.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Gents Silk Scarfs, Ties and Bows, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, &c., very cheap. American and English Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Our famous Dress Shirts, "our own make." We guarantee a perfect fit and best quality, $24 and $30 per dozen.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Great bargains in Dress Goods.

Silk Rolled Poplin reduced to $1 50.

Silk and Wool Poplin, 85c.

Silk and Wool Satin Cloths, 65c.

Fine Black Cashmere, $1 25.

Black Alpacas, 25c. to 90c.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Extensive assortment in Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Table Damask, Table Napkins, Damask and Huck Towels, Lace Curtains, Piano Covers, Tidies, &c., at very attractive prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

RICH MILLINERY GOODS.

Invite special attention to their stock of Black and Colored Trimming Velvets, including the new shades, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard upward.

Additions constantly made.

FLOWERS.

Will exhibit on Monday six cases of the Finest French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, and Rich Sets of Flowers for Trimming Ball and Evening Dresses, also Branches to order.

FEATHERS.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, The contents of five cases of Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Egrettes, Wings, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.

Ladies' and Children's Fine French Felt Hats in the newest shapes at $1 25 and upwards.

RIBBONS.

An extensive assortment seven-inch sash Ribbons, Rolled silk, at 25 cents per yard, seven-inch Black Gros Grain, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.

Trimming Ribbons in all the new shades.

All at less than popular prices.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Corner University-place, Union-square.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, A LARGE VARIETY OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, FOR STYLE AND ELEGANCE UNSURPASSED IN THE CITY, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Johnson, Burns & Co

WILL MAKE ADDITIONS ON MONDAY, Oct. 30, TO THEIR BLACK SILK STOCK.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA DRESS SILKS, for suits and WALKING DRESSES, $1 30 per yard and upward.

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, Colored Satins and TRIMMING SILKS, in the new shades.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Corner University-place, Union-square.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 30, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

100 PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, Richly Trimmed, from $75 to $150.

ALSO, 1,000 FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS AND JACKETS, from $14 to $95.

Special Inducements Offered to Wholesale Buyers.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., NO. 900 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

Between TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.

Have now in store A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of the following lines of goods, which for QUALITY AND STYLES, LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT AND LOW PRICES, Cannot be equaled by ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

We Shall Open Monday Morning AN INVOICE OF COLORED SILK VELVETS, including all shades of Browns, Modes, Garnets and New Cloth Shades, Which we will offer very cheap.

BLACK SILK VELVETS at reduced prices.

200 pieces Black and Colored Velveteens, from 75c. a yard up.

We Shall Open Monday Morning NEW PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, Black and Colored Silk Fringes, Ornaments, Hoops, &c. Largest assortment in the City, and the Cheapest Prices.

OUR REAL GUIPURE LACES are 25 per cent. cheaper than down-town importers' prices.

NEW THREAD LACES.

We Shall Open Monday Morning An immense assortment of APPLIQUE TIDIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, from 5c. a yard up.

Some extraordinary bargains. Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, Sets at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25.

Real and imitation Lace Sleeves.

Real Silk a pair up.

Hem-stitched and Lace Handkerchiefs, Very low prices.

In our

UNDER-WEAR AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

we are prepared to offer some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS THIS WEEK in Night-gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Train and Walking Skirts, Corset Covers, Waists, &c., including

One lot Chemises, tucked bosom, back and front trimmed with edging, at 85c., worth $1 25.

One lot Cambric Sacques, diagonal tucking, puffing and ruffling, very elaborate, at $1 15, worth $2 25.

One lot Cambric Demi-train Skirts, one row diagonal and perpendicular tucking, one ruffle at bottom and top, at $1 87, worth $3.

Which, with many other special bargains too numerous to mention, makes it an opportunity seldom offered for ladies to supply themselves in such low prices.

LADIES' WRAPPERS OF TYCOON REPS, plain and trimmed, with all colors of facings, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

SWISS OVERSKIRTS FROM [illegible] UP. Large assortment to select from.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDER-WEAR, ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES, VERY CHEAP.

Forty styles of Corsets, including the best qualities and makes of Europe and America, at reduced prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

[illegible] dozen more of those Black two button Kid Gloves, stitched, at $1. Guarantee every pair.

100 dozen colored Marquise two-button Kid Gloves, at $1 25. Guarantee every pair.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AV. 367

FREDERICK LOESER.

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, old No. [illegible]

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT WE ARE ABOUT TO MAKE A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS, and, in consequence, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED DURING MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th and the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, FOR THE PURPOSE OF THOROUGHLY REVISING AND REMARKING THE STOCK, AND HEREAFTER WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION THAT NO GOODS WILL EVER BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT WITH A HIGHER RATE OF PROFIT THAN 5 TO 7½ PER CENT.

The truth of this statement you can easily test.

COME AND SEE.

YOU WILL NOT FIND DIFFERENT GOODS.

YOU WILL NOT FIND INFERIOR GOODS.

You will find exactly the same fine QUALITIES, BRANDS AND STYLES, which we have always had the reputation of keeping, and which you have purchased over and over again, and you will be able at a glance to see the GREAT DIFFERENCE IN PRICE.

As to do only the amount of our present business on the basis of such a small profit would entail an actual loss, we purpose to build up a large, popular business in Brooklyn, in which we will not only offer every article we sell even BELOW THE PRICES OF LEADING NEW-YORK HOUSES, but which will prove profitable to ourselves in consequence of the enormous increase in sales.

If we receive any encouragement from the inhabitants of Brooklyn, we will entirely obviate the necessity of going to New-York for anything we offer.

At the same time, in order to effect THE GREATER ECONOMY, we shall at once CEASE ALL CREDIT BUSINESS, and hereafter sell on exactly the same terms as we buy, viz., STRICTLY FOR CASH.

We thank our many friends who have had accounts with us during the PAST TEN YEARS, and assure them that we are convinced that by this change we will in time obtain A MUCH LARGER SHARE of what we have always highly valued, namely, THEIR PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

FREDERICK LOESER, Nos. 269 and 271 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

Owing to the temporary dullness of the wholesale trade, we have been enabled to buy an immense stock of goods at a terrible sacrifice, and are giving our customers the benefit of our purchases.

Brown Velveteens at 75c., 85c. and $1; worth 25 per cent. more.

Black Velveteens at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25; all extra cheap.

1,000 yards Drab Silk Plush at 85c.; worth $1 25.

15 pieces extra wide and heavy Blue Silk Plush at $2 50; worth $4.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets in every shade and color, cheap.

Black Silk Velvets at $2 25, $2 40, $2 75, $3 75, $3 75, $4, $4 50 and $5 50; all beyond competition.

Black Silk Cloak Velvet at $3 50; worth $7.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

The quality guaranteed to be the very best and our prices beyond competition.

Elegant patterns at 60c., 80c., 85c. and 90c., worth 50 per cent. more.

The Grecian patterns, full three inches wide, at $1 25; worth $1 75.

Elegant patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 75; worth $2 50.

The favorite Grecian patterns, full 4½ inches wide, at $2 25; worth $3 50.

Call and examine. Samples sent on application.

Bargains in Black Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Loops, Ornaments, &c.

Extra Black Silk Fringe at 25c.; worth 50c.

Real Black Crochet Buttons, 40 25c.; worth 50c.

HATS. HATS.

At less than cost of manufacture.

Ladies' fine hand-made Velvet Hats at 50c.; worth $1.

Ladies' extra quality Velvet Hats, equal to all silk, at $1 and $1 12; worth $2.

Felt Hats at 75c., $1 and $1 50; sold all over at 50 per cent. more.

An immense assortment of elegantly-trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, cheap.

Bargains in Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Pompons, Aigrettes, Wings, &c., &c.

Full lines of Hosiery, Under-garments, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Bustles, Worsted Embroideries, &c., &c.

Ladies' fine Merino Vests at 50c.; worth $1 25.

Gents' Under-wear at 50c., 60c., 75c. and upward; all cheap.

Best Florence Bustle at 25c.

Muslin Under-garments, cheapest in the City.

Descriptive Price List sent free on application.

The trade supplied. Orders by mail faithfully attended to at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

Grand Exposition AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will display on MONDAY, Oct. 30, A most attractive stock of Silks, &c., Viz.:

Several cases of striped Japanese Silks of the original best quality, 65c. per yard, former price $1 per yard.

A large quantity of dark color FANCY STRIPE SILKS, 75c., worth $1 a per yard.

An additional assortment of A heavier grade at 90c., worth $1 25.

100 pieces Camelé Stripes, double-sided silks, beautiful quality and colors, $1 25, worth $1 75.

100 pieces new plain colored Silks for evening, the most recherche shades, $1 75 and $2 per yard, valued $2 75 and $3 50.

Also, a special purchase of BLACK DRESS SILKS much below present value, viz.: $1 to $3, $1 to worth $1 75 per yard.

And the superior guaranteed brands of BONNET, PONSON AND A. T. STEWART & CO. FAMILY SILKS in every quality, from $1 75 to $5 per yard.

Notwithstanding the large advance of price in Lyons 200 pieces French and Lyons Rolled Poplins at the $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per yard.

Also, a complete assortment of various grades of Real Irish Poplins, including Plaids, at $2 25 per yard.

Black and colored Velvets and Velveteens in great variety and at very low prices.

5 cases of SILK FACE VELVETS, Comprising all the new cloth shades for trimming. Price only $2 25 per yard.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer a magnificent display of Velvet, Silk and Poplin Suits in all the new cloth shades.

Also, a splendid assortment of Paris and London made children's Suits and Dresses elegantly trimmed, and will also offer a fresh importation of Paris-made Velvet Sacques and Basques, Paris-made Seal-skin Sacques and Jackets $60 each upward.

Paris and London Astrakhan Sacques and Jackets $25 each upward.

Paris-made BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS $7 each upward, with an immense stock of PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED POLONAISES in Cashmere and Drap d'Ete, the latest novelties, &c.

Misses' and Children's Sacques and Jackets in Cloth, Plush and Velveteen.

Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Dress-Goods Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, Oct. 30, in addition to their present immense stock 9,000 YARDS OF Dress Goods, At panic prices, viz.:

Black French Cashmeres, 65c. per yard.

Colored French Merinoes, 75c. per yard.

[illegible] Colored Satines, extra quality, 65c. per yard.

Silk and Wool Mixed Goods, Epinglines, Satin Serges, Reps, Sultanas, Diagonal and Satin Stripes, all wool fabrics.

Empress Cloths, from 60c. per yard.

Velours, Serges, Diagonals, Cashmeres, Ducklins.

A full line of class patterns

Tartan Plaids.

Also, 50 pieces beautiful bright Plaids, at 50c. per yard, former price 75c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Carpet Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 30, 10 bales of ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, in new and elegant designs. Prices $2 and $2 25 per yard.

20 bales new and desirable styles of Tapestry Brussels. 10 cases of Turkey Carpets, in one piece, with elegant borders, corners and medallions, which in addition to their present large stock offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Respectfully suggest to their customers that when practicable PURCHASES SHOULD BE MADE IN THE FORENOON, especially during the Winter months, in order to insure them the fullest attention.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Thos. Tweed & Co.,

NO. 903 BROADWAY, Between 20th and 21st-sts., New-York.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, Oct. 30, and following days, a large assortment of NEW DRESS GOODS, Comprising the most desirable fabrics for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

POPLINS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES, SATINS DE CHENE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH MERINOS.

Special attention invited to the Mourning Department, Replete with a new and well-selected stock of goods.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

3-4 Black Alexandra Cloth, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

6-4 Black Biarritz Cloth, 85c., 90c., $1, $1 25.

6-4 Black Empress Cloth, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.

6-4 Black Henrietta Cloth, 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.

DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERES, &c.

Also, several cases of Black Alpacas, Bulliantines and Delhi Poplins, 30c. and upward, purchased previous to the present advance in prices, and much below their real value.

A full line of BLACK SILKS At low prices.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Inspection of the above is respectfully solicited.

THOS. TWEED & CO., Between 20th and 21st sts., Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNQUOTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS, FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1873, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railroad, which is the property of the corporation, which has paid more than $12,000 per mile.
The earnings of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,218,[illegible], operating expenses and renewals, $[illegible], leaving a surplus of $[illegible] 71, or more than four times the amount required for interest on the entire issue of Seven per Cent. on $6,000,000 first mortgage bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have been managed with great ability and prudence, and the condition of the property is that of complete efficiency. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class investment.
The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 97½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York City.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of the bonds of the Houston and Great Northern, Western Division, of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, } Trustees.
No. 29 Rutherford-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, & d
Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDER BARING, MAGNUS & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:
"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as may be practicable thereafter, at the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December, in each year, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:
"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as may be practicable thereafter, at the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December, in each year, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:
"The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 14th of November, and opened again on the day after the election.
T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Charles Tracy, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1871, at 11 A. M., by the undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of the Subscribers for that purpose.
E. H. SUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, } Committee.
CHARLES TRACY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

CAUTION.
Lost or stolen, bond No. 565 for $1,000 of the Blackstone and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to MAY & KING, No. 1 New-st., office of Wall.

10 PER CENT.—TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, School, Jail, and Bridge Bonds, payable in this City; for sale below par by
STICK & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF Columbia Seven (7) Per Cent. WATER BONDS, twenty years to run. For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders and depositors the 1st of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared to the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after 1st November.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD,
DENVER, COLORADO.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and of the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 15 Exchange-place.
D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND CONCORD RAILROAD COMPANY, first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at office of the Company, No. 7 Dey-st., New-York.
A. McKINNEY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1871.
DIVIDENDS OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st.
By order, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 15th proximo. The transfer-books will close on Monday, 30th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
PITTSBURG, PA., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE This day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November.
B. RUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest due 1st November from funded certificates of above Company, will be paid at National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 PROX., on Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
On all deposits made on or before the first day of each month interest will be paid or credited in January and July of each year, on the amount in bank on the first days of those months, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS until 7 P. M.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 4th-av.—All money deposited on or before the first of November will draw interest from that date.
OHAS. BLOOMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO.
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.
Will have inside offices adjoining Chicago losses:
CAPITAL, (gold) $10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE 9,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES 11,000,000
Total $32,400,000
of which $1,500,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.
WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE, } Associate Managers.
SAM'L F. BLAGDEN,
BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 50 William-St.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 195 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 1, 1871 108,000
Total $408,000
The Company has no agencies, and does
NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN CHICAGO.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st.
(Bank of New-York Building.)
Cash capital $200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871 491,016
Unpaid losses 16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago 41,500
Surplus over capital, after deducting Chicago Risks 222,610
JAMES H. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

OFF FOR JERSEY.
THE LIVELIEST, SNAPPIEST LITTLE STATE IN THE UNION, BY THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.
The best-appointed sporting outfitters, choicest and most accommodating railroad on the continent. Free passage to
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT VILLAGE LOT SALE,
SCOTCH PLAINS, FANWOOD,
TUESDAY, OCT. 31,
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND. Lunch immitable. Property three minutes' walk from station.
Best chance ever offered for investment, improvement or speculation. Put some money in your pocket to secure purchase and stand. Special train over N. J. Central leaves Jersey City foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11 sharp, Oct. 31. Will stop at Elizabeth and Westfield for passengers. Free tickets and maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Broadway, New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE LOCKWOOD, DECEASED.—S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1871, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, referee in partition, the following named DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY. 1. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 22 Beach-st.; house 17x36.4—exclusive of one-story and basement extension, 9x14; lot 17x48.4. 2. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.); house 20.6x38.11—exclusive of two-story and basement extension, 6.7x14.6; lot 20.6x100. 3. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 17 St. Mark's-place; house 22x34—exclusive of two-story extension, 12.7x38; lot 22x112.11. 4. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 26 St. Mark's-place; house 20x34—exclusive of two-story ext.-room in rear, 20x12.3; lot 20x112.11. 5. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high basement,) known as No. 137 2d-st.; house 22x34—exclusive of extension, 7.4x18; lot 22x108. 6. Three lots of land on the south-erly side of 50th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from 9th-av.; each lot 25x100.11. 7. Four lots of land on 85th and 86th-sts., distant 175 feet easterly from Madison-av. (being two lots on northerly side of 85th-st., running through to 86th-st.) each lot 25.8x100.8. Sale positive. Title perfect. Terms easy. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & J. H. Dowling, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 128 Broadway; Charles H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 347 Broadway; or to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to sales of real estate, city and management of estates, renting property, &c.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by virtue of a decree of partition; THE SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of
TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,
bounded by the Grand Boulevard (old Broadway,) 16th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the HEART OF THE WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the BOULEVARD GARDENS on east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be laid out in lots 25 feet front, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHY.
TERMS EQUITABLE. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, in parcels as now fenced, the valuable farm of sixty-one acres situated in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., formerly owned and occupied by the late Jonathan Lockwood. The plots (fifteen in number) are well located for villa sites, and range from five and one-half to six acres. Within plot No. 6 stands a tastefully-designed and substantially-built stone dwelling, erected under Mr. Lockwood's personal supervision for his own private residence. It contains kitchen, cellar, sitting-room, sitting-room, two parlors, seven bedrooms, and bath-room; spring water led into the house; fine garden, fruit-trees in full bearing, and beautiful shade-trees; spacious carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Sale positive. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Sale on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & J. H. Dowling, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 128 Broadway; Charles H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 347 Broadway; or to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MOGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable brick-store property on the Bowery, also corner 4th-st. and 10th-st., Nos. 1,379 and 1,381 BOWERY, and No. 2 East 10th-st., the four-story brown-stone house, No. 213 West 24th-st., and the three-story French roof frame house, with store, No. 146 East 16th-st., also of ground, size 100; the building fronting on the north side Manhattan-st., distant nine feet 5 inches west 10th-av.
Maps, giving full particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEZING WORKS, Nos. 124 and 126 East 16th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, etc., prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 42d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.
BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our signature, inside-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MOGUIRE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM OF SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, with large, handsome dwelling and necessary outbuildings, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871, at 1½ P. M., on the premises. This valuable property, owned by C. A. Burgess, Esq., is situated on North-st., on the old White Plains road, about one-eighth of a mile from the present station on the New-York and Housatonic Railroad, and one mile from depot of New-Haven Railroad; elegant lawn, handsome shade trees, choice variety of fruit. Will be sold in one plot. Of very liberal terms. For particulars apply to AUCTIONEER, No. 32 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MOGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable brick-store property on the Bowery, also corner 4th-st. and 10th-st., Nos. 1,379 and 1,381 BOWERY, and No. 2 East 10th-st., the four-story brown-stone house, No. 213 West 24th-st., and the three-story French roof frame house, with store, No. 146 East 16th-st., also of ground, size 100; the building fronting on the north side Manhattan-st., distant nine feet 5 inches west 10th-av.
Maps, giving full particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP FURNISHED house, 21x65x100, very elegant, as good as new; rent, $1,800; also, 25th-st., first door east of 5th-av., $1,500; do., 26th-st., very elegant, new, $2,000; do., 24th-st., near 5th-av., $1,600; do., very cheap, 24th-st., 7th and 8th-avs.; several 21 to 22 feet in 50th-st., below the Park.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE Houses on Lexington-av., each containing eleven rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and closets. All the work is done in the best manner, under the direction of H. G. Hide, architect. These houses were not intended for sale, when built. Price, $14,000; very easy. For particulars inquire at No. 67 William-st., architect's office, between 12 and 4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PHYSICIANS.—For sale, in West 42d-st., near 8th-av., five-story brown-stone English basement house; also in West 34th-st., near 5th-av., a similar house; but wider, both in prime order, with good surroundings; prices very reasonable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class, finished in hard-wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; fine mantelpieces; will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,309 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE ON WEST 34th-st., brown stone, four stories high, stoop full width and extra depth; all the latest improvements; hard-wood finish, and in fact, one order throughout; will be sold at a tempting figure if applied for at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 22 by 56 by 100, finished in black walnut, 90th-st., near Central Park; beautifully furnished with Moquette carpets; price, including all the furniture, $40,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—GRAND Boulevard full front, 200 by 176, with a three-story Mansard-roof brick house, fine stable, &c., will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for a first-class house, tenement, or business property. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A—24 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN 8th-Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 6th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A medium-size brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., 100x135, FOR SALE very reasonably, near 40th-st.; entrance to the Park; also, 86th-st., building lots, near 5th-av.; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—EXTRA fine new dwelling in fee; also, medium-sized superb Columbia College leasehold, the two by some owner, substantially built. Drawings can be seen at our office.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. V. K. STEVENSON & SON'S PRINTED list of desirable and FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES FOR SALE can be had on application at their offices,
No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house, built by days' work, new and modern, 20x70x100; hard-wood finish; Nos. 160 West 46th-st.; open for inspection; very cheap.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A BEAUTY.—FOR SALE, NEAR 5TH-AV., in West 47th-st., four-story brick and brown-stone house, 22 by 54 by 100.4; full cabinet finish and altogether first-class. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., A FINE brown-stone house, perfect order; price low; also, an extra wide, elegant brown-stone house, near 5th-av., on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A first-class extra-wide corner house, four story, high stoop, brown stone; price very low. Also, an elegant house, 41 feet front, near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 144, 146 and 148 West 54th-st., just finished; built in best manner; size of houses 18.9x62; lot 100.5 to 1 deep; see separate bills on premises; price $21,000.

FINE CORNER HOUSE IN PARK-AV., partly furnished, at a bargain. Also, No. 20 Park-av. near 35th-st., very low; terms easy.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

NOW FINISHING, AND FOR SALE AT low prices, some fine houses, 65th-st., east of Madison-av., and 76th-st., Madison-av. Apply on premises, of S. M. STYLES.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT all prices, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NINE Brick buildings, bounding a corner, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, two blocks from the river; annual rent $7,000; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for New-York City property. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Large first-class three-story house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The store-houses and lots on the south-west corner of Commercial and Front sts., being about 80x80 feet. Also, a store-house and lot on Sacramento-st., near Montgomery-st., extending through the block and having front on Commercial-st. For particulars apply to Messrs. BELLOC FREERES, San Francisco, Cal.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A conveniently-arranged high-stoop marble-front dwelling, 20x52, and extension, lot, 100 feet, to let unfurnished or partially furnished, at a moderate rent.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a furnished cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable; fine shade and fruit trees, with vegetable garden; seven minutes' walk from landing; rent till May 1, $60 per month. Apply to WILLIAM F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the Grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 7, first floor.

$1,600.—VERY WIDE HIGH STOOP house, in good order, to rent; possession; 8th and 9th avs., 36th-st., between 5th and 6th and Park avs. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, No. 423 West 23d-st., fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-tinted house; rent low to a desirable party. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR TWELVE OR EIGHTEEN months, a three-story brick high-stoop well-furnished house; central location, between Madison and 4th avs.; $225 per month. OWNER, No. 608 Broadway.

RENT FREE TO PARTY WHO WILL BUY furniture, very cheap, or will rent with furniture, a neat cottage-house, in nice location, at Mott Haven, for $300 to May 1. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, 3d-av., opposite 137th-st., Mott Haven.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a quietly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE—Only $40 per month, at Yonkers, contain ng ten rooms, all in good order. J. YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers, or HUTCHINSON, No. 779 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—PROPERTY ON 12TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. The large four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 36 and 38 East 12th-st.; suitable for business purposes. Immediate possession. Apply to Owner, No. 94 Broadway, Room 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH steam power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLINGS.—I have applications to purchase, in good neighborhoods, first-class houses, and may cut owning each, and desirous of having the same offered without being publicly hawked, will please call or send to my office. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, NOT LESS than five, for housekeeping, or basement and parlor floor. In good neighborhood, for small family. Address with terms and particulars, H. W. K., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, an unfurnished or partly furnished house, of moderate size, in a good neighborhood, between 23d and 42d sts. and 2d and 4th sts. Address B., Post-office Box No. 309.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH $5,000 CAPITAL.—For sale, by a gentleman retiring from business, a manufacturing business connected with the woolen trade in New-York for thirty-five years. Strictly cash; no risk; can be thoroughly investigated, and best of reference given.
Parties furnishing good reference can investigate by calling on D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillop, Sprague & Co., Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED first-class Looking-glass, Picture Frame and Gilding establishment for sale; location unsurpassed; gentlemanly business for selling. Address OPPORTUNITY, up-town Advertisement office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AN English hackney, with pony cropping and slow, fine horse, perfect gentleman's road horse, kind for lady, fast road horse, and a pony; harness, cart and saddle. Apply at Wm. Gilchrist's, and a pony; harness, cart and saddle. Apply at Wm. Gilchrist's, excellent order; sold on the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 17th-st.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, HORSES, &C.—The finest variety of harness, blankets, robes, etc., of all grades of any house in New-York; hot air cutting blankets, $2.50; worth $4. C. M. ARGIRIAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE PAIR OF MATCHED Morgan horses for family use in the City; warranted sound, kind and fast; sold for want of use, including roadaway and harness; price $600. Apply to Drennan's stable, 72d-st., corner 9th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PREETIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City (colt, dun,) 15½ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 127 1st-av., butcher's shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 127 1st-av., butcher's shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with all modern conveniences, on second floor of house in 30th-st., near Madison-av.; will be rented to a single gentleman without board; family private, no other rooms rented. Address with name, J. C., Box No. 160 Times Office.

SITTING-ROOM, WITH TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, suitable for two gentlemen; with board, fire and gas; reasonable terms; locality pleasant and central. Address R. A., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED SALOONS, with closets, to rent, with or without private table; also, single room, top floor; location and appointments unexceptionable. Three doors from Madison-square, No. 16 East 24th-st.

A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF a parlor, bedroom and dressing-room, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, bath, &c., adjoining, with private table; references given and required. No. 31 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 130 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms on second floor; also, a pleasant extension-room to let with or without private table; references exchanged.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of one of the best private boarding-houses in the City; has been established 15 years. For particulars call at KINGSLEY'S Agency, No. 120 6th-av.

NO. 210 EAST 46TH-ST., LARGE front room and adjoining room in private family, (nurseries being here,) to let with board, to two gentlemen, or man and wife.

NO. 30 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 35 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO let in 38th-st., near Broadway; no board. Address B. W., Box No. 152 Times Office.

NO. 241 EAST 13TH-ST.—TWO LADIES or gentlemen can have a large front room, with board, at a moderate price, in a very pleasant location.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 261 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts.—One suite of rooms to let, with or without private table.

YORKVILLE.—TWO OR THREE FINE rooms in first-class house with board at No. 151 East 92d-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS with private table; also front room on second floor for a gentleman and wife. No. 5 East 30th-st.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE hall rooms, with closets, to let, to gentlemen, with or without board, two doors from Union League Club.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED, IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, for a gentleman, 11, for gentleman, wife and fourteen, and their sons. Address, with full particulars as to terms, accommodation, &c., &c., ENGLISHMAN, Box 1,001 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., with board, $3. Duties run by Harlem cars. Address
S. T. FROST, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ORLANDO'S NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, Park-place, New-York, with elevator; terms, $2 per day; $10 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Elegant suites of rooms with or without private table.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, AUCTION. Sales-room No. 37 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SUPERB IMPORTED AND HAND-CITY-MADE CARPETS, FURNITURE, the entire stock of a first-class importer and manufacturer, all of which was purchased and manufactured expressly for their private retail trade, comprising every variety of Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp, Ingrain Reversible and Cottage Carpets, Mirrors, Library, Chamber and Dining-room Suits, of the most unique and modern styles. N. B.—Offered to intending purchasers who call and examine a mammoth stock that cannot be duplicated, and the goods warranted as superior, and prices so low, that they cannot possibly fail being satisfied. All goods warranted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIable middle-aged American lady, a situation in a respectable family as housekeeper, or care of an invalid lady, traveling or otherwise; nurse of children or any position of trust; an agreeable home more the object than salary. Call or address A. B. C., No. 404 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, employment at her residence, No. 712 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.; she is prepared to do up the finest lace and muslins; also, gentlemen's washing of the finest kind; no others need apply. Inquire for Mrs. CONWAY.

COLORED SERVANTS.
Private families, boarding-houses and hotels. City and country, supplied on short notice with
First-class reliable colored servants.
At WRIGHT'S Office, No. 167 West 24th-st.

A COMPETENT FAMILY SEAMSTRESS solicits the patronage of ladies; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing; an expert machine operator. Call or address for two days, 254 West 27th-st., one door from 6th-av. Ring third bell.

AN EXPERIENCED COLORED LAUNdress solicits the patronage of a few families or gentlemen; understands fitting, and does up linens and fineries in superior style; terms very reasonable; excellent references. Apply at No. 249 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 15 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a married man; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in the first families in this City, with one of whom he lived sixteen years; his present employer now going to Europe, is the reason for being out of employment. Address M. N. for one week, unless sooner engaged. A. Cuinche's Restaurant, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober man that thorough

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of Italian opera began auspiciously on Monday. Mlle. Nilsson was greeted with enthusiasm as *Lucia*, the favorite tenor, Signor Brignoli, was heartily welcomed as *Edgardo*, and general opinion touching the *mise-en-scène* was commendatory of the good taste and energy of the management. On Wednesday, an extremely wet and blustering night, Mlle. Nilsson failed to sing. She had been [illegible] ... Mr. Louis F. Gray [illegible] ... "Faust," Mlle. Leon Duval made a pleasing impression as *Rosina*, and Mr. [illegible], the new tenor, who also made his first appearance, was favorably received as *Almaviva*. These artists, with the aid of that admirable buffo, Signor Ronconi, as *Figaro*, reconciled, if they did not altogether compensate, the audience for the unavoidable change of programme. On Friday a symmetrical and generally satisfactory representation of "Martha" was given, when Mlle. Nilsson, M. Capoul and M. Jamet sang the chief parts with excellent results. For to-morrow night "La Traviata" is announced, with Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Capoul, and for Wednesday we are promised Gounod's opera which was postponed from the same night of the past week.

THE DOLBY TROUPE IN ORATORIO.

We are happy to announce that arrangements have been made by the New-York Harmonic Society with Mr. George Dolby for the presentation of a series of oratorios. The first of these will be given on Tuesday night at Steinway Hall, and the selection is Mendelssohn's "Elijah." This will afford, in the first place, noble opportunities for Mr. Santley, of which we may be sure that admirable artist will take due advantage. Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey will likewise sing, there will be a band of sixty-two and a chorus of 300, and Dr. James Pech will be the conductor. We advise Brooklyn friends that the same performance will be repeated on Wednesday at their Academy of Music. All lovers of high-class music must rejoice that the oratorios are to be rendered with the aid of Mr. Santley and his companions, and will, we hope, co-operate in making of the occasions everything that they should be. The next oratorio will be announced in due course. Meanwhile, to take time by the forelock, why should not Mr. Dolby make some arrangement to bring out Mr. Santley in opera? He stage in both Italian and English opera, and in certain rôles of both is unsurpassed, and probably unequaled, by any singer in the world. We should grieve to have Mr. Santley leave New-York without giving us a taste of his splendid qualities in each of the walks wherein he has won such enviable fame, and hope that this suggestion as regards opera will not be unattended by practical fruits.

Dramatic.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

Miss Cushman's noble embodiment of *Meg Merrilies* has filled Booth's Theatre during the week, and "Guy Mannering," as it ought, will keep possession of the boards during some time to come. We urge all who have not done so to see this superlative piece of art. As the effort of an American woman, who, in her specialities, has not even been approached by any actress, native or foreign, for years, Miss Cushman's performance is a thing to study, to profit by and to be proud of...."Divorce" is in its eighth week at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. To say this is to say perhaps the best thing that can be said for a dramatic entertainment. But, apart from the mere business aspects of such a statement, something is due to the clever author and manager who has rendered it possible. To manage a theatre with success is difficult; to write a successful play is difficult; to do both at once is a feat worthy of generous recognition. We are glad of Mr. Daly's prosperity, and the more that in every way he deserves it....At the Grand Opera-house Mr. and Mrs. Florence continue to draw full and delighted houses. "Eileen Oge" pleases the people hugely, and manifestly possesses no evanescent charm. Like the Florences themselves, the more it is seen the better it is liked. There are no signs, to our knowledge, of diminishing interest, and we presume the play will be visible for an indefinite time to come....Wood's Museum on Monday is to witness a new and joyful sensation. Master Percy Roselle is to deport himself in a drama having the promising title of "The Boy Detective." A "Boy Detective" must be an *enfant terrible* indeed; and, as boy thieves, boy garroters, boy incendiaries and boy murderers are getting unpleasantly numerous, we shall be glad to know that the "Boy Detective" of Master Roselle gives promise of any corrective tendencies. It is to be hoped that at all events he is not of the Jonathan Wild pattern, for although "set a thief to catch a thief" is a favorite epigram, it is more cynical than wise, and, as we of the unfortunate City have lately seen, usually ends in a division of spoil....Mr. Sothern continues his engagement at Niblo's....Mr. G. L. Fox still delights immense audiences at the Olympic....Lina Edwin's Theatre still has for tenants Mlle. Aimée and her joyous associates....A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given at the Bowery Theatre on Friday evening, in aid of the St. James Industrial School, and under the auspices of the Y. M. Sodality.

MR. BARNUM AND HIS MANAGERS.

Barnum's Big Show closed its performances at Harlem last evening to an immense house. Mr. Barnum made a speech on the occasion, and surprised his business and equestrian managers, Messrs. Wm. C. Coup and Dan. Costello, by presenting them with elegant and costly gold medals, suitably inscribed, as mementoes of his esteem and a recognition of their earnest and faithful services during the season of 1871. Both gentlemen made suitable responses, and Mr. Barnum further announced that, having secured permission from Mr. Geo. Wood, of the Museum, by the payment of $15,000, he would exhibit his great show at the Rink about the 15th of November. In addition to the traveling show Mr. Barnum has purchased large accessions of wild and rare animals and curiosities, and intends to exhibit them all at one and the same time.

Home Notes.

Tuesday's *Evening Telegraph* says of Mme. Parepa-Rosa's appearance in Philadelphia, on Monday: "Mme. Rosa had ample evidence in the size of her audience last evening, and in the cordiality of its greeting, that she has lost none of her popularity since her last appearance in Philadelphia. The house was filled from floor to ceiling, and the applause bestowed upon the performance was sufficiently enthusiastic and appreciative to serve as an inspiration to the singers, and to place them *en rapport* with their hearers. The opera was Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment"....Mr. Augustus Phillips plays on the Eastern circuit, under the management of Messrs. Henderson and Lowell, for two weeks, commencing in Providence on Monday. On Nov. 13 he begins a week's engagement at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn....Most of the artists of the New-Orleans French Opera Troupe arrived here Friday. The company, this year, is thus composed: Tenors, MM. Delabranche, Blum and Jourdan; baritones, Dumestre and Solve; basses, Coulon and Ferté, "trial," Vallee; sopranos, Mmes. Levielle, Naddi and Durand-Hitchcock; contralto, Mme. Goethals; leader of the orchestra, M. Calabresi....Miss Ada Harland began a Southern tour in Richmond on Monday last....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. Lingard and his company are still acting in New-Orleans....Mr. Dominick Murray was last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the St. Louis Olympic....Thomas Concerts were given in St. Louis last week....Mr. Mark Smith acted, last week, at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Louisville....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau acted in Washington on Monday night and during the week. "Christie Johnstone" was the play, and the National Theatre the place of performance....Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann act this week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mr. John E. Owens was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and Mr. John E. Owens [illegible] at the Arch-street House....Mr. Edwin Forrest is reported in the fulfillment of a five nights' engagement in Columbus, Ohio....Mr. Carl Wolfsohn announces a series of ten orchestral concerts, to be given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music during the present season, commencing on Nov. 9. The orchestra will consist of forty-two performers, selected from the best in the city. The programme will be arranged with the idea of suiting all tastes. For the admirers of classic music an entire symphony will be given, while those whose tastes are not so severe will be treated to lighter music. During his recent visit to Europe, Mr. Wolfsohn secured a number of new compositions, and these will be given from time to time. Mr. Wolfsohn states that his principal object in giving these concerts is to prepare for the establishment of a permanent orchestra which will be worthy of Philadelphia....Barrett acted last week in Indianapolis....The *South Carolina Phenix* newspaper learns that a first-class opera troupe, under the direction of Strakosch, with Mme. McCulloch-Brignoli as prima donna, will give several performances in Columbia during Fair week....Gilmore's old Coliseum at Boston was absurdly small compared with the one he is about to erect at Boston for his jubilee next June. The plan contemplates a building 822 feet long by 432 feet broad, with a tower 240 feet high rising from the centre. The side towers, of which there will be four, are each 167 feet high. The building, which will cover eight acres, will have seating accommodations for 125,000 people, and will be located on the Back bay, near the Providence Railroad, and not far from the foot of Newton-street....Mrs. Bigelow-Taylor-Montgomery, who married Mr. Walter Montgomery, returned to Boston last Monday in the *Parthia*, and is now living with her husband, Arnold W. Taylor, in that city....Mr. Thaddeus W. Meighan has just completed a play which has a capital title, and is to be produced at the Capitol Theatre in Albany, on the 8th of November. It is called "The Waifs of New-York," and has been written for Miss Kate Raymond....Mme. Fanny Janauschek acted last week in Kansas City, in Missouri....Mme. Methua-Scheller is still reported in Galveston.

Foreign Notes.

Miss Carlotta Patti, after participating in a very brilliant concert in aid of the poor of Paris, was about to depart on a tour through Spain. Mlle. Adelina Patti, who comes to the United States next season, with the Messrs. Strakosch, was last reported in Brussels....Although Herr Wagner does not entertain the intention attributed to him by certain French journals of changing the site of his projected theatre from Baireuth in Bavaria to Beyrout in Syria, it is certain that another and more popular composer, Signor Verdi, has written an opera expressly for Cairo. The Viceroy of Egypt, at whose request the work in question is being prepared, seems to be the only regal or quasi-regal patron of musical art now existing. Wagner has been deserted by the King of Bavaria, who has not even taken shares in the new Wagnerian scheme; and the Emperor of Russia, who ten years ago asked Verdi for a master-piece, and received "La Forza del Destino," has shown no intention of offering 100,000 francs for a master-piece again. The principal part in Signor Verdi's Egyptian opera is to be sustained by Signor Mongini, who has replaced Signor Naudin as first tenor in the Viceroy's company....The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "The Paris Conservatoire, one of the best-abused institutions on the other side of the Channel, has just been taken in hand by the equally well-abused M. Jules Simon, acting in conjunction with M. Ambroise Thomas, and reformed radically. Previously to the war the Conservatoire housed, fed and clothed ten male boarders, who were selected after a good deal of competitive examination and trained laboriously with a view to their earning future distinction as singers. As a matter of fact they very seldom did earn distinction; but after their three years' unremitting solfeggio, disappeared no one knew whither, and turned up occasionally on the boards of provincial theatres, where, in the most correct of styles and in the feeblest of voices, they squeaked mild ballads. Among dilettanti it was generally considered that these results, brilliant as they were, were yet scarcely adequate to the £8,000 or £10,000 voted every year for the encouragement of musical teaching; the more so as, for some reason or other, female pupils—often more proficient and promising than the men—were formally excluded from the benefit of the housing, feeding, &c., and were only suffered to follow the Conservatoire lessons in the capacity of externes. MM. Simon and Thomas have changed all this by decreeing that for the future there shall be no more resident exhibitioners, but twelve non-residents chosen without reference to sex, and divided into three classes, paid respectively 1,800 francs, 1,500 francs, and 1,200 francs a year. Moreover, less attention is to be given than heretofore to the candidate's 'phrasing,' and more to his or her natural aptitude for the stage, as shown by the combination of those qualities which make up what the French call verve. If this programme be properly executed by a director who knows verve when he sees it, all will go well. Unfortunately, verve is just one of those abstracts upon which people are most liable to differ. A composer, for instance, is generally of opinion that the pupil who exhibits most verve is the one who sings his—the composer's—own music with the greatest enthusiasm"....M. Jules Janin has found among his papers a minute description, by Mlle. Rachel, of the costumes best suitable to the part of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*....An actress of the Théâtre-Cluny, Mlle. Moina-Clement, has received from Count de Flavigny the decoration accorded to the ambulancières who evinced courage and attention in aid of the wounded during the siege of Paris. That lady rendered herself remarkable by her unwearied self-devotedness....Taglioni is about to leave Paris and reside in London, where she proposes giving lessons....Liszt is going to remove from Rome, to live partly at Weimar and at Pesth. Hungary has granted the returning Abbé a pension of £600 a year, with a title of nobility....It is not improbable that Mme. Marie Sass, having broken off her engagement with the Viceroy of Egypt, will appear at the Paris opera in the ensuing Winter....Sadler's Wells, in London, has been taken by Mr. Belton under a lease for seven years. The new lessee is well known on the London boards, and was recently manager of the Exeter Theatre....Affairs in Paris can be thus summed up: Mlle. Favart has reappeared at the Théâtre Français in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and Mlle. Schneider has come forth at the Palais Royal. At the Cluny, "Le Juif Polonais" had been revived. At the Gymnase, a comedy in three acts by MM. Delacour and Louis Leroy, named "Les Reflets," had been produced, and had met with considerable success. It is rather a series of characters strung together adroitly than a regular dramatic work. The idea is that crowds of persons in the world live on the fame of others belonging to them, while if left to themselves they would be absolute nobodies. Thus, for instance, *M. de Grandmesnil* is altogether unprovided with talent, but his father was famous as a writer, and so the son lives on the reputation reflected on him from his celebrated parent; *M. de l'Osmeril* is nothing by himself, but he has a famous horse called *Mameluck*, which gained the Grand Prix de Paris, and he is a great man by the success of the animal. Even among the servants of *M. Laverrennes*, the stupid husband of an extremely clever wife, there is an example of similar influence. His coachman, who is always doing something wrong, had been in the service of Mlle. Mars, and once overturned Talma, and so he claims exemption from that act for all his present blunders. One of the characters, *Paul Brunet*, a bustling, interfering, but obliging fellow, is also well drawn and often amusing. The piece will attract for some time. M. Sari, ex-manager of the late Délassements-Comiques, on the Boulevard du Temple, has assumed the direction of the Folies-Bergère, which he intends to convert into a theatre. We do not know what his programme may be, but we urge him not to confine his new repertory to pieces which consist solely in brilliant dresses, transformation scenes, and the exhibition of lightly-attired women. The various characters of M. Belot's new drama, "L'Article 47," have been distributed at the Ambigu, the two chief parts being assigned to Regnier and Mlle. Rousseil....At Bordeaux the Théâtre Louit has brought out "Lucia di Lammermoor." The local journals are full of praise for Mlle. Laura Harris, who personated the heroine. Her voice is stated to have improved both in volume and sweetness. She reaped great applause, and was called out not less than three times....Leon Achard has been singing at Brussels with great success in "La Dame Blanche," and is to be heard in "Haydée," "L'Eclair," and "Zampa," before leaving for Italy, to fulfill an engagement at Venice.

French Benevolent Society.

The Société française de Bienfaisance (French Benevolent Society) held its annual meeting last evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, Frederick Coudert, President, in the chair. The income for the year ending Oct. 29, 1871, consisted of: Subscriptions, $3,408; interest, $1,405 14. Proceeds of dramatic performance, $1,680 32. Mr. Canda's legacy, $471 62, and a donation of $100 from Mme. F. Pinchon, making with the balance from last year a sum of $14,351 16. The whole amount of disbursements was $4,565 16, and the balance in hand is $9,786. There are at present 400 members in the society. The following officers were elected for the year 1871-72: President, Frederick Coudert; Vice Presidents, A. Ramel, P. Provot, G. Marchand; Treasurer, F. Bronard; Secretary, A. Gouchard.

"Tom" Fields' Liberality—Lager-Beer Instead of Champagne.

Not long ago some of the henchmen of Hon. "Tom" Fields, the occupant of the lucrative office of Corporation Attorney, called together a number of Germans in the vicinity of Manhattanville, where he resides, for the purpose of getting them to ratify his nomination as Tammany candidate for Assembly. After sufficient praise had been bestowed on the aspirant for the next Legislature, the meeting was declared adjourned, and the German champions of the doughty Corporation Attorney were edified by hearing him exclaim, "Boys, come, and have a drink!" They smacked their lips in anticipation of numerous glasses of sparkling Piper Heidsieck, and were not slow in finding their way to an adjacent bar. On their arrival there "Tom" Fields called for a bottle of wine for himself, and while in the act of regaling his capacious stomach with it he proposed that his German adherents should drink some beer. The modesty of the invitation was more than the good-natured Germans could stand, and they suddenly departed from the presence of Fields without waiting to partake of the Teutonic beverage which was being placed on the counter for them.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. A. J. Alexander, of West Point, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Judge Yates of Utica, Gen. Whipple of Rhode Island, and Col. Laws of Cleveland, are at the Sturtevant House.

Another large shipment of clothing and bedding, valued at $1,000, was sent to Chicago yesterday by the Police Department.

The subscriptions in aid of Chicago collected up to last evening in the Roman Catholic Churches amounted to $22,000. The Cathedral alone gave $1,000.

Matthew J. O'Rourke was yesterday admitted to bail at Jefferson Market Police Court, a member of the Council of Political Reform having become his surety.

Gov. Saunders of Omaha, Senator Sawyer of South Carolina, Controller Nichols of Albany, and Gen. H. L. Stewart of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Last evening William Bennett was accidentally pushed off the platform of a Harlem freight car by Peter Rush, the car passing over both legs and causing fatal injuries.

John Mechan was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $60 worth of harness belonging to John Reeve, of No. 113 McDougall-street.

The Roosevelt Hospital in Fifty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, will be opened on Thursday afternoon next, when an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

The subscriptions by Americans in Paris for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire now amount to 200,000 francs. The Mayor of Chicago has already drawn on John Munroe, of this City, for $42,000 on account of the above.

Assistant District-Attorney Emerson has commenced a suit in the United States District Court against Harry Hill, to recover from him a penalty of $600, for removing, or causing to be removed, empty whisky-barrels without having obliterated the stamps thereon.

In the matter of the United States vs. John and Siegmund Washman, who are charged with having, by certain proceedings in bankruptcy, cheated their creditors to the extent of $80,000, Commissioner Shields, yesterday, held the accused to bail in the sum of $20,000 each. John Washman gave bail.

R. J. Morales Montanegro and F. Valdesordos were yesterday charged before Commissioner Shields with having in their possession two "dies" for the stamping of $20 gold pieces. Commissioner Shields required the prisoners to give $25,000 bail each, failing in which they were sent to Ludlow-street Jail.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at Pier No. 5 North River, yesterday. The deceased is about five feet eight inches in height, aged thirty years, and had on a black coat, vest, and pantaloons, white shirt and gaiters. A cut was found on the head under the left ear.

In the United States Bankruptcy Court, during the past week, petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Matthew Tuthill, August Winderman and George Raphael. Adjudications in insolvency cases: Patrick Murphy, Abraham Kaiser, Frederick Stromeyer, Theodore C. Spingle, Charles D. White. Discharge: Henry E. Dibblee.

The President of the Commissioners of Emigration has received a letter from Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, acknowledging the contribution of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, and the employes of the Emigrant Landing Depot, in behalf of the sufferers by the fire in that State, and promising to see that it is properly distributed.

BROOKLYN.

There were 409 arrests made by the Police last week.

Mrs. Mary Voorhees, residing at No. 154 Seventeenth-street, smothered her infant child yesterday, by carelessly turning it upon its face and permitting it to lie in her lap in that position until dead.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the wills were proved of Paul J. Fies, of Plainfield, Union County, N. J.; Henry Herman and Mathias Nothig, of East New-York, Town of New-Lots; Eliza Treadwell, Jeremiah Duffy, Mary T. Kirk, Sarah L. Connell, Peter Bert, John Jacob Wagenar, and Mary W. H. Minard, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons, viz: Jonas Anton Johnson and Michael F. Healy, both of the City of Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The rite of confirmation was administered by Archbishop McCloskey at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, White Plains, yesterday, to a large number of youthful candidates.

A line of telegraph is now being constructed between the village of Westchester and Williamsbridge, thus placing the hitherto isolated settlement in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

A son of George W. Lloyd, of New-Rochelle, about fifteen years old, while gathering nuts, in a tree, on Friday afternoon, fell to the ground, thereby fracturing his skull so seriously that he is not expected to survive.

A number of citizens of the town of West Farms have organized an association called the Phoenix Club, of West Farms, having for its object the support and election of men for town officers whose fitness for the positions to which they may aspire is unquestioned, and whose characters are unblemished and unimpeachable, and such only.

LONG ISLAND.

A manure famine threatens the farmers and produce raisers of Long Island. The demand for stable manure is so great from New-York that the supply proves wholly inadequate.

On Wednesday evening a man named Lowder hired a horse from the livery stable of Mr. Samis, of Flushing, as he stated to go to Bayside; not returning Mr. Samis started in pursuit in company with a constable. The horse was traced as far as Hunter's Point and from there to Newark, where it was ascertained that Lowder had left for Philadelphia.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday $82,000 was placed to the credit of the Jersey City sinking fund.

A dispensary for women and a lying-in hospital for unmarried women is to be established by the Jersey City Women's Institute.

The cash subscriptions in Jersey City for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago and Michigan fires now amount to $49,158.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Durancey & McGhee's liquor-store, Jersey City, amounting to $1,194, have been received and expended.

The wife and children of O. W. Jay, editor of the Trenton *Detective*, are supposed to have been burned in the fire at Kawrawlin, Mich. Mr. Jay received the intelligence indirectly, and in last week's issue of his journal announces that, should the rumor prove correct, no further issue of that paper will be made.

A man who gave his name as James Harris, was brought before the Newark Police Court yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy. He was recognized by Judge Mills as a notorious burglar, with several assumed names, and also as the man who shot Edward Dyer, the colored man, in East Newark, a few days ago.

Officer Parker, of the Third Jersey City Precinct, in attempting to arrest a man named Flaherty, late on Friday night, for disorderly conduct, was knocked down and seriously injured by the prisoner. While prostrate, Flaherty's wife came to his assistance, and beat the officer with his own club until he was insensible.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Evening.—French Rentes closed at 57f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 1,000 bales. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 28—*In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool*—Judge Andrews, lady and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, A. H. Tiffany, lady and maid, John Dore, lady and maid, Thos. Mott and lady, Miss Emilie Mott, Miss Mira Mott, Geo. W. Scott, Miss Scott, Wm. C. Zantzinger and lady, Miss Fanny B. Zantzinger, Master Dan. Webster Zantzinger, Lieut. Jno. B. Bodman and lady, Mrs. David A. Hayes, Miss Lena Hayes, Miss Alice Hayes, Miss Mary Hayes, J. B. Carrington and lady, Miss E. A. Carrington, Miss H. T. Carrington, Miss Mary L. Trowbridge, S. Johnson, Jr., R. H. Smith, E. C. Hersee, A. B. Coleman, a. Hanson, W. C. Benet, F. Nagel, J. T. Bacon, Mr. Crosby and brother, H. G. Dorr, E. K. Sargent, Wm. Bradley and lady, T. D. Brown and lady, H. V. B. Braman, C. B. Ingham, J. J. Braden, John Aitken, Charles Walker, George R. Weaver and lady, Mrs. D. J. Weeks, Miss Alice Jones, C. W. Tozer, M. Gutman, lady, infant and maid, Miss M. Gutman, Miss A. Gutman, John R. Graham, Wm. Raphael, Henry J. A. Nielsen, J. W. Scott and lady, Chas. Scott, Walter Scott, H. H. Tyson, Lieut. Hood, S. L. Avery, J. C. White, W. C. Clopton, C. Farodi and lady, Dr. D. W. C. VanTuyl and son, W. O. Perkins and brother, T. P. W. Hull, G. V. Thompkins, A. Lawson, Robert Thompson, A. D. Dubois, Mrs. H. C. Sagan, Miss V. A. Ward, Miss A. G. West, E. Reed, S. Bernstein, Henry Thompson, Mr. Lockwood, A. M. Stoteldo and lady, Dr. S. H. Garvin, J. Bolton, Miss E. M. Alinger, J. H. Westerfield, George Booth, William E. Laimbeer and lady, Miss Laimbeer, Thos. H. Wood and lady, I. H. Smith, Miss Jennie H. Zantzinger.

Oct. 28—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Crabtree, 2 Misses Crabtree, and Master Crabtree, D. Hennessy, G. A. Brown, Wm. H. Morris, Miss Brittain, J. A. Howard, Mr. Morris, Miss Morris, Master E. G. Nichols, Wm. Cowell, G. N. Bliss, Charles Gregory, C. F. Reano, Robert Baynard, G. R. Ferris, D. G. Oswood and 2 sisters, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. DeRyster, H. Longley, A. Wigram, A. G. Findlay, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lacy, Miss Oakley, Miss Hall, C. W. Topham, Dr. and Mr. Birckhead, Mr. Gostkowsky, John L. Roff, Hon. Isaac Jenkinson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stemmler, Henry Renwick, Herman Lutto, Wm. N. Meeks, C. Iseline, J. M. French, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Churchman, D. Kirk, wife and child, D. A. Trull Christie, Dixon Kemp, Mrs. H. F. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanbaugh, 3 children and infant, Mrs. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sullivan, F. O. Wallman, A. O. Bigelow, Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman, A. H. Amory, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickey, J. R. Hall.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah—H. Carter, L. A. Wakeman and wife, Mrs. A. F. Smith, Miss M. Smith, R. Morgan, Miss Paulding, F. Kemble Paulding, Mrs. George L. Cooke and child, O. Linck and wife, C. E. Jennison and son, M. Castals, M. Van Housen and wife, D. Schnakenberg, Miss K. C. Hedrick, Mrs. E. C. Ochus and daughter, Mrs. A. Gilbert, Miss M. L. Gilbert, James Levan and wife, Charles J. Price and wife, Thomas Cooper, Elbert M. Pond, Chas. Smith and wife, O. S. Baker, Chas. Volker, Mrs. Jas. G. Mills, Miss Eva Mills, John Donland, Miss E. A. Ward, Martin Neville, Lieut. McCauley, G. W. Strange, Miss J. S. Hardy, Capt. H. Burns and wife, Mrs. Van Dyne and daughter, Geo. G. Crocker and wife, Anton Simon.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah—S. P. Gilbert, lady and servant, Mrs. M. C. Bell, Miss Mary Patrick, Miss Carrie Williams, Master Saur Williams, E. Child, H. G. Lamar, Alf. Folke, Miss Wade and 2 children, Mrs. J. B. Williams, Mrs. D. Hubbard, Mrs. H. E. Child, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Eldred, C. Davenport, H. Govesner, T. C. Hall, Thos. R. Ruse, Capt. Littlefield, Mrs. and Master Littlefield, J. Williams, J. B. Williams, H. G. Houghton, Mrs. S. B. Fell, James McCullagh, J. N. King, J. McCabe, James Murphy, Peter Moore and lady, T. Hynes and lady, T. Cummings, F. Johnson, J. Dawson, P. Delany, Mrs. F. C. Fell.

Oct. 28—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. M. E. Margray, Mrs. Edward Fox, Thos. H. Ambrose, R. Cain, M. Jumens, Jas. Duncan, Mrs. Halpin, Miss Halpin, Miss Halpin, J. W. Martin, R. F. Pitman, G. H. B. Dongan, J. F. Ward, E. Leyy, 3 children and servant, Wm. Goodyear, Rev. John C. Taylor, Ferd. Kohlstadt, Jr., Miss Ellen Turpitt, R. Emmitt, John Hamilton, Francis Jennings, C. Joseph, Henry Williams, Wm. Sinclair, Geo. Ledger.

Oct. 28—*In steam-ship England, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Heich, Master Heich, Mr. C. F. Petujean, Mrs. Geo. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Blankenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tavler, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Reilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Ingeram and family, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. J. James, Mrs. Angier, A. S. George, Geo. Fielder, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Master Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.....5:01 | Moon rises...8:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:56 | Gov. Island..8:45 | Hell Gate..10:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Wyanoke, Brown, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Charles G. Franklyn; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Donau, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, via Key West, Mallory & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks N. Churchill, Brown, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; Argonaut, Steengrafe, Bremen, H. Koop; Zuleima, (Ger.) Harrison, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Malvina Schutt, (Ger.,) Schultze, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Principe Napoli, (Ital.,) Meyer, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frendt, (Swe.,) Laagren, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye and Co.

Brigs Gipsey, (Dan.,) Munroe, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; B. Inginac, Austin, Bangor; Wolfville, (Br.,) Cook, Pernambuco and Buenos Ayres, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Aglaia, Peterson, Savana la Mar, G. Wessels; Clara Jenkins, Comito, Bogreso for orders, Miller & Houghton; Caroline Eddy, Green, Aspinwall, S. C. Loud & Co.; Lulan, (Br.,) Steuber, La Have, N. S., George A. Phillips & Collins; Thomas Owens, Guptill, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Jamestown, Brown, Richmond, Van Buren & Bro.; Burdett Hart, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; Kate Thomas, Burnton, Savannah, Ferguson & Wood; Robert R. Smith, Nickerson, Mattapoisett, Ferguson & Wood; Samuel W. Smith, Connery, Providence, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Appleby, Freeman, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Fannock, Genoa Sept. 10, Leghorn 12th, Marseilles 19th, Valencia 24th, Jabea 25th, Malaga 29th, and Gibraltar 30th, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had light westerly winds up to Oct. 20; bore up for Bermuda on the 21st, short of coal; left Bermuda Oct. 22, and since had light S. E. winds.

Bark May Stetson, Nickels, Brunswick, Ga., 15 ds., with lumber to Winchester & Towne.

Bark Masonic, (of Stockton,) Morse, Bordeaux, 45 ds., with mds. to order.

Bark Irene, (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Gloucester, England, 70 ds., with old rails to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Armida, (Ital.,) Petroluzzi, Girgenti 83 ds., with sulphur. Is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having, on the 11th inst., in lat. 29 30, lon. 60, experienced a hurricane from E. N. E. to W. S. W., lasting 12 hrs., during which lost fore and main topmasts, sprung mainmast and foremast-head, and sprung a leak, and lost fore and main topsails; put into this port for repairs.

Brig Tartar, (of Salcombe,) Hardey, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to A. Stewart—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Oct. 1, in lon. 37 20.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Oct. 25 Cape Hatteras, bearing W. S. W. 23 miles, passed a can-buoy, painted black, with white number; 24th, off Cape Hatteras, was in company with bark Layola, bound N., and was in company with her 3 days.

Brig Julia Lingley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pratt, Montevideo 44 ds., with hides to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Crossed the equator Oct. 4, in lon. 29 30, and had fine weather.

Brig Ercoli, (Ital.,) Scotto, London, 57 ds., with chalk to S. L. Merchant & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Hall, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Yamamount, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Patten, Cummings, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. War Steed, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunca, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Redondo, Shaw, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Peace Dale, Terry, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maud Mallock, Marshall, Elizabeth, for Boston.

Schr. Sam Nash, Webber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Angeline Vancleaf, Metcalf, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Dayton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Hasbrook, Hopper, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. T. Briggs, Risley, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Northern Light, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Young, Parsons, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. W. G. Carghill, Hall, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Rambo, Atkins, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barbor, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Sacket, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. J. Raynor, Stewart, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Holbrook, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bennett, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Tinsman, Gibbs, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. & F. Williams, (Br.,) Pitt, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Lyra, Hassell, Port Johnson, for Fall River.
Schr. Marion, Evarts, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. S. Wright, Jones, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Bellona, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Nicano, Hanna, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Bay State, Hart, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Gouddy, Fanning, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Canary, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Georgia, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Fell, S. C. Voughs, Hallock, New-Haven.
Schr. Iris, Denning, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. Whisper, Farrar, Bristol, for Key West.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Small, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Fancy, Hill, Port Johnson, for Norwich.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Fleetwing, Moon, Virginia.

BELOW—One ship, 2 barks and 1 brig outside Bar, bound in.

WIND—Sundown, heavy, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Caledonia, for Glasgow; Algeria, Oceanic, England and City of London, for Liverpool; Donau, for Bremen; Vandalia, for Hamburg; Clyde, for Galveston; St. Louis and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; Neptune, from New-York; ship Ironsides, from Singapore; brig Transport, from London.

The brig Peri, of Eastport, from Hillsboro, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of plaster, reports: Yesterday, in a fog, went ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, and remained two hours, but got off leaky, and came up to the city for repairs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—Arr. brig Charlotte, from Ponce.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Valant, for Galveston; brig Clara, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 28.—The schr. Florence Rogers, from Charleston, S. C., bound to New-York, arrived here today, and anchored at Lower Quarantine. The Captain and second mate died on the passage of yellow fever.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in, for Baltimore, ship Lawrence, from Boston; brigs Retro, from Rio; Elizabeth, from Malaga; Senorita, from Rio; Athletic, from Porto Rico; Eliador, from Demerara; schr. Lord of the Isles, from Porto Rico. Passed out, boats Ann, for Penarth Roads; Sarah E. Fraser, for Cork; T. C. Jones, for Port Spain; brigs Leon, for Glasgow; D. C. Chapman, for Matanzas; schr. D. F. Kilting, for Porto Rico; General Grant, for the West Indies.

Arr. bark Brazilian, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Cld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Magnolia, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York. Arr. Russian brig Cigana, for Cardiff. Capt. Smith, (of the Cigana,) died at sea three weeks ago.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Dirigo, from New-York, for Portland.

Sld. brig M. Miller, from Philadelphia, for Portland; brig Hypesilon, from Portland, for Philadelphia; schr. Huntress, from Seebeck to New-York; schr. Glenwood, from Nantucket, to Horton's Point; Commerce and John T. Moulton.

Oct. 28.—No arrivals.

Sld. brigs Helen, Delmont Look, Minnie Miller; schrs. Nellie C. Paine, Helen G. King, Hyde, Hard Scrabble, Land M. Knowles, Ethan Allen, Hanbress, Glenwood and Everglade.

Spoken.

Sept. 27, lat. 15 50 N., lon. 36, bark Anastasia, (Br.,) steering S. W.

Same date, lat. 10 16 S., lon. 33 35, ship Daphne, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Calcutta, 31 ds. out.

Oct. 5, lat. 45 50, lon. 23 30, brig Charlotte, from London for Philadelphia.

Sept. 24, lat. 21 44 S., lon. 36 40, bark Shawmut, of Boston, from —— for Montevideo.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—The Cunard line steamer Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, Oct. 18, for Liverpool, touched here at 9 o'clock last evening and proceeded.

The Guion line steamer Idaho, Capt. Price, from New-York Oct. 18, for Liverpool, touched here this morning and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—8, P. M.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Moodie, from New-York.

MERINO
UNDER-WEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers,
AND
Fine Furnishings
UNRIVALED,
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Will offer for the remainder of the season their entire stock of
DRESS GOODS.
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Parties desirous of purchasing cheap goods would do well to examine their stock.
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Every parent should inspect our Boys' and Children's Garments.
LOBDELL & TINSLEY.

SPARKS FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.
Orders for the above received to date will be ready by the 31st inst. Insurance companies or other business concerns desiring to use the SPARK as an advertising medium please apply at once. First come, first served.—No. 44 Exchange-place, Oct. 27, 1871.
SIMON AUB.

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These beautiful Collars are sold at same price as PAPER GOODS, are much finer, will wear three times as long, and are made in
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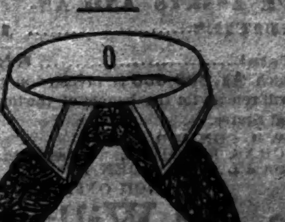
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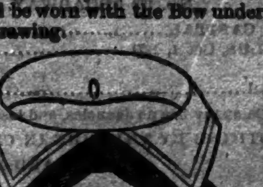
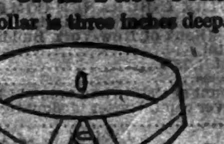
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This is the most stylish and newest Collar out—should be worn with the Bow under the Collar, as drawing.

WARD'S SUPERFINE
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This Collar is three inches deep.

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Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
Ask for WARD'S ARGOSY CLOTH FACE COLLARS—made in all the newest styles.
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LORD & TAYLOR, No. 255 Grand, corner of Chrystie-st.
J. W. JOHNSTON, No. 260 Grand-st.
MECHANICS' SHIRT STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Grand-st.
JAS. MURPHY, No. 74 and No. 288 Bowery.
J. & T. MILLS, No. 128 Bowery.
J. CURRY, No. 355 Bowery.
E. BURKE & SISTERS, No. 71 Bowery, and No. 384 8th-av.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
BROKAW BROS., Nos. 23, 25 and 34 4th-av.
J. SEIL & SON, No. 445 4th-av.
JOHN J. NOLAN, 4th-av. and Astor-place.
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R. VAN HAUSTEN, No. 72 Nassau-st.
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